Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

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For the Saturday Evening Post.

LINES.

Time—one by one earth's burdens lays,
As a new trial each day brings;
And in my long sear'd bosom lies
No healing balm to make it bless.

Would the dark curtain of the grave
Could close around my weary head,
As calmly as the ocean wave
Above the sinking wrecks o'erspread.

For once, I in sight the world was fair,
And knew no other dark'ning sky
Than nearby's semblance there;
Thus was I unprepared to meet.

I stood my all among the throng;
I loved her as none loved before;
And reason'd, I trust as none
Two souls—my hopes prostrate and o'er.

I lived, through happiness and ill,
Where'er I wander'd was found a little boy in the
solitude of the mountain, whose mother had per-
ished beneath the avalanche. The affectionate
creature induced the poor boy to get upon his
back, and thus carried the little fellow asleep to
the gates of the convent. The subject I have
seen represented in a print.

The dog is not the only creature remarkable
for his attachment to man. It is recorded, that
the celebrated Edmund Burke, owned a very
old horse, which had formerly belonged to his
son. After the death of the son, the old horse
was turned into the park to end his days, in
ease and quiet. Burke having given orders that
he should be treated with the utmost kindness,
in memory of his departed master, the old
man of not only splendid talents, but of refined
feelings, and the most intense affections. One
day he was missing from the park, when the old
horse came and stood before him, apparently
sympathising in his sorrows, for his son. At
length, he appeared still nearer and suddenly
approaching closely, rested his head on his mas-
ter's bosom. The tide of memory rolled over
the heart of Burke, and he threw his arms round
the neck of the affectionate animal, and wept
long and bitterly. The act was worthy a ge-
nerous heart.

The elephant is also distinguished for its at-
tachment to man, especially when well treated.
Captain Mundy relates an extraordinary in-
stance, which occurred in India: a gentle-
man, while hunting the lion, as is customary in
that country, fell from the howdah, (or saddle on
the back of the elephant,) and found himself in
the very clutches of a large lion. The elephant
no sooner saw the dangerous situation of his
master, than he seized a small tree with his
trunk, under which the lion was standing, and
bent it down with such force over the back
of the lion, that he roared with agony, and re-
leased the man from his jaws of inevitable death.

Such instances of sagacity and gratitude in
dumb beasts, are by no means rare. Almost
every page of naturalistory abounds with them.
Dumb creatures have saved the lives of and con-
tributed to the comfort and happiness of the hu-
man race. The dog that barking of geese, has
once saved Rome, and from the goose which
has the least brain of all animals of its size, we
obtained that delightful instrument, the pen as we-
ful to mankind. The monkey which has the
least brain of any animal according to its size,
(save man,) has ever been of service to man-
kind. Its mimicry has cured melancholy in
many persons, and caused others to jump to the
grave, saving them by substituting the mind in
the ludicrous movements of the monkey, from
the act of suicide. A man was once saved
from death, by seeing a monkey drink physic.
His wry faces so tickled him, that he recovered
from that moment.

During dark periods of the world, when su-
perstition and ignorance conjoined with preju-
dice, prevented the anatomist from obtaining
human bodies, the bodies of dumb beasts have
contributed to the advancement of the sacred
science. We are told that Dr. Hoffman disco-
vered the pancreas in a turkey, and that the sali-
vary glands in a duck secreted juice in excess of
oil in an ox, by Dr. Wharton. The thoracicduct
was first discovered in a horse by Pecquet, and Ha-
fus, in dissecting an ewe, found the fallopian
tubes. Thus was the door opened to the disco-
very of the same in man.

It is to be regretted that there is no veterinary
chair established in any of our American Uni-
versities, for the cure of diseases in do-
mestic animals. The illustrious Dr. Rush was
a friend to animals, and had contemplated the
principle of *instinct* in the mind of the brute
creation. In many respects, it appears similar
to reason when we consider the latter faculty.
The brute mind possesses the faculties of memory
and judgment—sometimes in perfection, for
the horse will remember a road long after his
rider has forgotten it. But no brute has the fa-
culty of improvement, hence they are on the
whole sublime delights which the human mind
is capable of receiving from its powers. That
they have the faculty of understanding is pro-
ven by the fact, that goats, dogs and hogs have
been taught to read and use arithmetic. They
perhaps reason in many instances but lack the
principle of judgment.

The science of education has been strongly ex-
emplified in the associations sometimes formed
between stronger and weaker animals. The
dog is the natural enemy of the cat, but
in many families dogs and cats are seen eating
together in perfect friendship. The force of ha-
bit and necessity was shown some years
ago by a rat catcher who gave some young rats
to a cat which had lost its kittens. The
latter instead of destroying them, suckled and
tenderly reared them. A man not long ago had
a small kangaroo in London, containing a cat,
a rat, mice, guinea pigs, an owl, a hawk, a spar-
row, and a pigeon, all living in peace and
harmony and affection. The sparrow without
fear perched itself on the head of its natural ene-
my the hawk, and the pigeon reclined on the cat,
played their tricks in the presence of the cat,
and seemed to be in a total exemplification of
the power of early discipline and habit! We
here see a result worthy the imitation of human
beings.

The brute creation has been held in high es-
teem by all refined nations and people. In
Egypt, they were the care of kings, and the
power of foretelling awful events. We are
told by historians, that on the night preceding
the assassination of Julius Cæsar in the Senate House.
The ravens croaked in the air. The lamb is
the sacrifice of the Jewish nation, and the flesh of
certain animals was considered peculiarly and
particularly acceptable in sacrifice to God.
Even in modern times, the Turks and Roman
church of praying for all dumb creatures. Many
of the constellations represented in the form
of beasts, reptiles and fishes. Alexander the
great owed much of his success to his noble
horse Bucephalus, and did not hesitate to ex-
press his gratitude, for he named a city in honor
of the proud creature which had so often borne
him to victory and to conquest.

Seeing then and knowing that we are so much
indebted to the dumb creatures, what shadow of
excuse has man for his tyranny to them. The
very meanest of the whole creation is his bene-
factor. Woman storms her lovely form with
the product of the labor of a poor worm scarce-
ly two inches long. Many an unthinking man
rails at the millions of flies which infest our
dwellings in summer, ignorant that they are the
great scavengers which remove putrid sub-
stances from our dwellings and our bodies and there-
by no doubt prevent many diseases fatal to hu-
man life.

It behoves man then to acknowledge those
creatures, likewise the works of God, and the
Author of all good, and instead of tyrannizing
over them, to treat them with that gentleness
and kindness which the dictates of reason and
inferior creatures always indicates a good heart
and intelligent mind, for ignorance and cruelty
are generally found united in the same person.

HILFORD BARD.

From the New England Weekly Review.

STANZAS,

On seeing a group of Girls kneeling in silent Prayer.

Lo!—they are kneeling—each bow is covered
With the white hands that press them—and an awe,
Like that which falls on the listener when he hears
The Holy Spirit, visibly, to draw
His pure and silent influence on the human heart.
The ardent hopes that burn within each bosom!
I can see by treasures, to those luckless beauties
That wreath the bowers of everlasting rest!

Still—still—as if each spirit held communion
In silence with the God to which it bows!
Away from Earth to seek a closer union,
With him that sits at the right hand of Heaven.
Before which angels and archangels, bending,
Offer perpetual worship—while they sing
Through Heaven's bright regions, harps with voices
blending,
Pour loud hosannahs to the living one!

Malachi Seymour, Esquire, of Hartford, Conn. died on the 19th inst. in the 84th year of his age.

Comes as from Heaven, to greet those kneeling girls,
And, as it whispers, seems to bless them!
Feels its air fingers dallying with her curls—
But flu is it not, rather, the spirit?
Do sun is a whisper from another world,
That tells of Him who died upon the cross?
When Earth to utter nothing shall be heeded!

Are they not beautiful!—nor noise, nor motion
In the deep quietness of those silent worshipers!
Feel their hearts burning with an pure devotion
As ever was offered up on any subject I have
Each humble spirit, in a flame from Heaven
Let us on the altar of our God!
Oh! bright will be the hope that shall be given
To those meek girls—and theirs the fairest part."

Do they—the reckless—guiltless—whose existence
Hath been a summer morning, cloudless bright,
Whose hearts have felt no sin in the form of darkness
Or future sorrow or forgiven and delight,
Feel their hearts swell with the pride to be forgiven?
That in God's mercy they alone can trust!
If they need cause to bow down low for Heaven
Be my proud spirit humbled in the dust.

INISFAIL.

THE MINIATURE.

"Look on this picture.—*Shakspeare.*

CHAPTER I.

Mr. Diaper Garnet was standing at his shop door, diving his hands into his pockets; anon rubbing, and causing them to revolve over each other with a leisurely satisfaction; presently, introducing his thumbs into the arm holes of his waistcoat, casting one eye occasionally at the sunny atmosphere around; and, in short, be-traying entire comfort with the most perfect composure.

And indeed, as things went, Garnet might very reasonably deem himself well off. Just married to a pretty little creature, who, in addition to a comfortable dowry, had found him an inexhaustible stock of good temper, had brought him a sufficient dowry; established in a jewel-ler's shop, which, although small, contained, not to mention that priceless gem, Mrs. G., many boxes of inferior and showy lustre; and blest with an inimitable skill in the adjustment of jewellery, and irresistibly persuasive in the re-commendation of the same, he had no probably thwart his advancement in life!

His thoughts had been occupied all the morn-ing by a review of the many flattering circumstances of his situation. He called to mind the pithy and profound saying of his master, old Agnon, now deceased, and lying in the adjacent church-yard; by a heedful interpretation of which he had caused himself to prosper. The remembran-ces, with a triumphant smile, (for he had now reached the height of felicity,) of various past indiscretions; he conjured to memory that an-spacious day, when twitching from its congenial station, one of two wedding rings, he placed it on the left hand fourth finger of his fel-low; and when, by the same token, he received upon those three pre cents transferred into his own name in the books of the Garnet Bank, the Company of the Bank of England, just over the way.

To have seen Garnet at this moment, you would have sworn that he deserved all these blessings. There was a seraphic delight in his round and plump countenance, as he fell to a second soft and sentimental air. He was gorgeous-ly dressed in an orange vest, and a pair of wash-leather trousers, confined by a gold chain, and pantaloons of amazing tightness. He was going presently to dine with a brother in the Bank Parlour.

The approach of a young lady, dissipated the concluding shake of "Love's young Dream," and brought the master of the premises to recollection. "Ha, my dear Miss Lucy Penfold," said he, with kind solicitude, "this is well! quite 'long-ways' for your excellent father?" Miss Lucy satis-fied him upon that point.

"Mother?"

"Quite well."

"Yourself?"

"Also quite well."

"Why then, all's well," retorted Garnet, laughing at his own wit. "But pray walk in, the pathway is so narrow, and we have so many accidents from the cabs at this corner, be-fore—young gentleman!—ey—Fogg—oh, no—killed—no—bruised his elbow, or some such small matter. Ah! these dreadful acci-dents *did* sometimes happen; but, you're so sus-ceptible. Miss Penfold, pray be calm; and be attempted a joke, which was rather unfortu-nate, for Miss Lucy, who was in reality a little vain, was considerably piqued at the allusion to her personal appearance.

"Pshaw! nonsense, Mr. Garnet," said she, with an arch look, "you know I am not in the least afraid of you. Besides, I have a protector with me, who would not suffer you to hurt a hair of my head, even if you were to attempt it."

"Ah! indeed!" said Garnet, looking at her with a sly archness, "and pray, who is this pro-tector?"

"Why, Mr. Fogg, to be sure," said she, with a look of pride.

"Mr. Fogg!" repeated Garnet, with a look of astonishment, "Mr. Fogg!—why, he is not here!"

"Yes, he is," said Lucy, "he is in the shop."

"Mr. Fogg in the shop!" said Garnet, with a look of alarm, "Mr. Fogg in the shop!—why, he is not there!"

"Yes, he is," said Lucy, "he is in the shop, and he has been there for the last half hour."

"Mr. Fogg in the shop!" said Garnet, with a look of terror, "Mr. Fogg in the shop!—why, he is not there!"

"Why, Garnet, what's the matter with you?" said Lucy, "you look as if you had seen a ghost."

"Mr. Fogg in the shop!" said Garnet, with a look of despair, "Mr. Fogg in the shop!—why, he is not there!"

"Why, Garnet, you won't do, Mrs. Garnet," said her husband, "it is discovered."

"It is, indeed," retorted Mrs. Garnet; "and now, sir, I hope you'll remember your promise to me," turning to Fogg.

"From me! madam," said Fogg, upon his knee, "expect none that may be ungrateful Garnet has transferred to another.

"Base man!" quoth Garnet, in like manner going upon his knee, and addressing Lucy.

"Dogs, Miss, to receive assurances of my unalterable love and devotion!" said the former in re-sponse.

"My portrait again, by heaven!" cried Fogg.

"Which I lost this morning," said Lucy.

"Which I found"—said Mrs. Garnet.

"Which I took"—said Fogg, meaning of this!" exclaimed Garnet. "Ha! I see it all," exclaimed Garnet. "Ha! I see it all," spring-ing into his wife's arms. "Dearest love, surely but how is this?" exclaim Fogg, explain. Do you not know that you are married?"

"Married!" Lucy blushed.

"I do indeed," answered Fogg.

"Oh, your most obedient! I see how it is;" and the joyous goldsmith danced about the counter, "let's be merry"—and he drew out the decan-ter and glasses; "you shall stay with us, and I'll all go hapharzard, and make a night of it."

"Well, there never was such an extraordina-ry mistake, was there?"

"Never!" answered all, in simultaneous con-cert with the goldsmith.

From the Casket

THE LUTE.

Ye twilight hair! how lovely!
You bear each silver tress,
Beaming, amid the glowing leaves
Of all those woodlands bare,
Like gems of light
From mantle lips a loving word.

O such a chime as this,
Ever with music, and with love,
Its sorrows and its bliss!
It fills the eye, the bosom, the cheek;
Yet cannot, cannot speak.

Ah no! it was a vocal lute,
In the unlaid bosom hid,
Whose every thought was thrilling
Of its own worship shrill!
Ah no! it was a human lute,
Hushed with the rapture which it feels,

Ah no! it is enough to see,
Or hear, or feel, or know,
O daughter of the vine crowned land,
The sea of feeling,
She smiles—she sighs—I will not ask
For more pledges—she need not speak.

R. B. T.

[From the German.

THE PIE.

Mr. Heftelmeyer was the court tailor, and had the honor to be a favorite with the prince. No person, who would pretend to be well dressed, could think of wearing a coat that did not proceed from the hands of Mr. Heftelmeyer, and all the arts and attempts of his rivals to attain the singular elegance of his cut, failed most miserably. But the prince, without doubt, would have greatly commoned for the beauty of his daughter Amelia, had not the court tailor been a widower. This circumstance may have been the reason why he was so much esteemed as they were. All the flatterers who were addressed to her were disregarded, for she knew that her father would not hear of it, as a tailor's daughter. Maurice could not understand this, and resolved, although he was in the habit of going to the court every day, to make himself in any ward of living independent of his father, and to found a family himself. In the meantime there was any thing but neighbourly feeling between the two families. One day, Mr. Heftelmeyer had invited his colleague to dine with him to dinner, and at length entorted from her a confession, that she had set her mind on a pie which was to be served up at the table. Heftelmeyer was delighted at this proof of his daughter's liberality, or else it is downright theft.

"That's it—

Don't be angry—I know you are incapable of such an act, and, besides, your subsequent conduct shows it.

"Oh, give me leave. I will prove to you in two words, that Heftelmeyer is unquestionably a thief, and that the pie which you have to eat is most absurdly false. This is the fact. All this afternoon I was sitting in my room, and as the door was shut, I sent as a mark of civility to his wife, who is living in and out of this, by some means or other, a piece of the pie, and as an appe-tizer, a pot of botargo.

"Mrs. Seebeam," Madame Seebeam!" cried the tailor, who at this moment appeared at the door with a most terrified and contrite air, "I beg your pardon a thousand times, but I have sent out to mend any thing that Mr. Herbst may say. The whole matter is a mistake, and I come be-cause I have found out that I have been required your kind intentions so ungratefully.

This speech was as unexplicable as any part of the pie, and Seebeam and his wife looked at one another, as much as to say there was no doubt now that the poet fellow was really deranged.

Matters was soon explained. It appeared that the police had made a general perquisition, at the moment when it was least expected, among all the suspected persons in the city. The old woman by whose incapacity the pie with botargo had found its way to Mr. Seebeam's apartments, had been in the habit of selling duck, on what Mr. Heftelmeyer's name was inscribed, being found in his possession, had led him to imprison, the result of which, was his own confession, cleared up the whole of the mystery.

Before Mr. Seebeam laughed heartily at the adventure, and readily forgave his neighbor's impertinency. The lawyer seized the favorable opportunity for bringing about a firm reconciliation between the parties; and three months after the adven-ture of the pie, Maurice and Amelia, (notwithstanding Mr. Seebeam's great relations) were happily married.

Saturday Evening Post.

Saturday, August 30.

LEHIGH COAL TRADE.—Dispatched from Mauch Chunk, for the week ending the 21st inst.

98 boats, carrying		2,[illegible] tons
1716 do. per last report		61,818
1814 do.	Total	64,[illegible]

Extract of a letter to a merchant in this city, dated PITTSBURG, Aug. 24.

At present the river is in fine keel boat order, and goods are freighted to Louisville at the low rate of 62½ cents per hundred lbs. freight, and 50 cents per 100 lbs. to Cincinnati.

The Canal is delivering goods regularly, and within limits as regards time.

ILLINOIS.

Our latest verbal information from Illinois, says the Lexington Intelligencer, is such as to induce the belief, that the three congressional vacancies in that State have been filled by the election of Whigs, and that Mr. Duncan is elected Governor, by an overwhelming majority. The State, it would seem, like Kentucky, has all gone one way.

ROBBERY OF THE MAIL.—It will be recollected that in November last, the Fort Carbon Mail was stolen from the Stage office in this borough. On Thursday last, a person by the name of Barnet McCarty, was arrested at Shamokin, Northumberland county, charged with stealing said Mail—and after a hearing before Jacob Seitzinger, Esq. was committed for trial. He admits that he cut open the Mail bag, and pillaged it of its contents—but states that he found the mail on the turnpike between this borough and Centreville.—*Pottsville Jour.*

A ROGUE CAUGHT.—It will be recollected that N. Sylvester absconded from Philadelphia on the 9th June last, with several packages of bank notes, amounting to $[illegible], belonging to some brokers in N. York. He directed his course south, and left Savannah in the brig Romulus, which arrived at Havre on the 15th July.—The fact of his departure was communicated to Mr Beasley, our Consul at Havre, in a letter sent by way of England, which fortunately reached him before the arrival of the Romulus.—Mr. Beasley writes from Havre, under date of the 16th ult. as follows:—"Your letter of 25th ult. (per ship United States, via Lav'l) was received just in time to accomplish the object of it; the *Romulus* arrived in the roads soon after its receipt, and with the aid of the police, I secured the person of "*Sylvester*" before he landed, and I have obtained upwards of $[illegible] in specie, notes and d[illegible], the particulars of which and of the means I made use of [illegible]

[illegible]

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

Our markets continue to be well supplied with fruits and vegetables. We saw immense quantities of fine looking sweet potatoes in the market this morning, and perhaps some millions of small cucumbers, suitable for pickling. Peaches seem to be plenty, but they are held at a high price. Butter is unusually high.—The farmers in our vicinity say their lands stand much in need of rain.

The Girard Bank at Philadelphia, has been re-appointed one of the Deposite Banks for the Treasury Department.

An intemperate man by the name of Samuel Stuck, at Kendal village, Ohio, lately hung himself with a raw-hide rope in his own garret, while his wife and four children were in a room below.

A youth 18 years of age was murdered by Indians, near Pea river, Dale county, Alabama, on the 10th ult. It is believed that he had surprised the Indians in the act of stealing, and that to hide their guilt, they took the boy's life. The circumstance occasioned great excitement among the whites in that quarter of the State.

A steam-boat, to be called the Beaver, designed for the navigation of the Susquehanna, is about to be built at Owego.

Charles Bowman, indicted at Westchester, for the murder of Jona. McEwen, by poison, has been adjudged guilty of murder in the first degree.

It is rumoured that Roger B. Taney, will be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court, in the place of Judge Johnson, deceased.

A young farmer at Mechanicsville, Pa., for a wager, raked and bound 25 dozen of oats in 51 minutes. He was to accomplish the task in 60 minutes. Every dozen judged to make one clean bushel.

The Hon. Rufus Choate, of Salem, Mass. has removed to Boston, and resigned his seat in Congress.

The Woodbury Herald states that the upper part of Gloucester, N. J. is literally overrun with blacks, from this city.

The Grist Mill of Charles Beck, near Haddonfield New Jersey, was destroyed by fire on the 17th inst.

A woman, named Holder, was committed to jail in Wilmington, N. C. a few days since, charged with the murder of her son, a boy 10 years old. It appeared in evidence that she had inhumanly whipped him until he died.

A man lately attempted to shoot himself, and was so intent upon the undertaking that, standing before the glass, he mistook the reflection for himself—took deliberate aim and fired; and for some time considered himself a dead man.

The London Gazette, contains a notification from the Lord Chamberlain, that each person upon being presented to the King, is to kneel upon the right knee, and kiss his Majesty's hand, then rise, bow and retire. [illegible]

[illegible]

HUSH, SWEET, HUSH.

BY THOMAS MOORE.

I've a secret to tell thee, but hush! not here,—
Oh! not where the world its vigil keeps!
I'll seek to whisper in thine ear,
Some shore where the Spirit of Silence sleeps;
Where the summer's wave unmurmuring dies,
Nor fay can hear the fountain's gush;
Where, if but a note her night bird sighs,
The rose saith, chiding him, "Hush, sweet, hush!"

There, 'mid the deep silence of that hour,
When stars can be heard in ocean dip,
Thyself shall, under some rosy bower,
Sit mute, with thy finger on thy lip;
Like him, the boy,* who born among
The flowers that on the Nile stream blush,
Sits ever thus—his only song
To earth and heav'n still, "Hush, all hush!"

* The God of Silence, thus pictured by the Egyptians.

THE "FAR WEST."

The New York Commercial contains another letter relative to the far West, from its valuable correspondent, Mr. Catlin:

MOUTH OF FALSE WASHITA, Red River, 14th July, 1834.

Under the protection of the United States' Dragoons, I arrived at this place three days since, on my way again in search of the "Far West." How far I may *this time* follow the flying phantom, is uncertain. I am already again in the land of the *Buffalo* and the *fleet bounding Antelope*.

We shall start from hence in a few days, and other epistles I may occasionally drop you from *terra incognita*, for such is the great expanse of country which we expect to range over; and names we are to give, and country to explore, as far as we proceed. We are, at this place, on the banks of the Red River, having Mexico under our eye on the opposite bank. Our encampment is on the point of land between the Red and False Washita Rivers, at their junction, and the country about us is a Panorama too beautiful to be painted with a pen; it is, like most of the country about us, composed of Prairie and timber, alternating in the most delightful shapes and proportions that the eye of a connoisseur could desire. The verdure is every where of the deepest green, and the plains about us are literally speckled with Buffalo. We are distant from Fort Gibson about 200 miles, which distance we accomplished in ten days.

A great part of the way the country is prairie, gracefully undulating, well watered, and continually beautified by copses and patches of timber. On our way my attention was rivetted to the tops of some of the prairie bluffs, whose summits I approached with inexpressible delight. I rode to the top of one of these noble mounds in company with my friend Lieut. Wheelock, where we agreed that our horses instinctively *looked* and *admired*. They thought not of the rich [illegible]

[illegible]

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship George Washington, Captain Holdredge, we have Liverpool papers to the 24th, and London to the 23d ult. inclusive.

It was reported that the Earl of Carlisle had resigned the Privy Seal, and that Earl Mulgrave had been named his successor; but it needs confirmation.

Orders have been issued for the immediate sailing of the steam frigates Salamander and Medea, from the river to Portsmouth. Their supposed destination is Spain.

It is confidently stated that a French army will march into Spain, and an English fleet will co-operate, in aid of the Queen Regent.

Madrid letters dated 9th July state that all alarm of the Cholera had subsided in the capital. The elections were proceeding peaceably; and the Cortes were to assemble on the 10th. Of Don Carlos nothing is said in these communications. At Xeres the Cholera existed to an alarming extent, there being as many as 100 deaths daily. Andalusia, Murcia, Granada, and Valencia, were also suffering from the disease.

In France the retirement of Marshal Soult from the Ministry, and the assumed necessity for decided measures respecting Spain, was expected to produce a very strong muster of Deputies at the opening of the Session.

In the Messager it is said that the French Government had received official intelligence that the Queen Regent of Spain had miscarried, in consequence of alarm at the approach of Cholera.

According to the latest German Papers, a measure has been recently adopted in the south of Germany, by which all the foreign Journals, except the *Moniteur*, are to be subjected to a censorship, before they will be permitted to be read.

The latest intelligence from Smyrna, to the 21st of June, is that Hassen Bey had arrived off Samos with a Turkish division, consisting of one frigate, two corvettes, four brigs, two goelettes, and five [illegible]. His operations were not confined to the blockade of the Island, he has established himself in the fortified house of one of the rebellious chiefs, named Locovo[illegible].

Paris continues to be in a state of effervescence on Spanish affairs. The papers of Friday contain scarcely aught but what pertains to Spain; and they now generally accredit the entry of Don Carlos into his native kingdom.

The Gazette de France says that, when at the chateau of Villa Real, in Portugal, towards the end of last December, Don Carlos sent a confidential [illegible] to different European Courts to announce his [illegible]

[illegible]

Philadelphia Prices Current.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, by Robt. T. Bicknell, publisher of the Reporter, Counterfeit Detector, and Prices Current.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 29, 1834.

ASHES, Pot, cwt	[illegible]	3 75
BUTTER, No. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
COAL, Lehigh, ton	4 25	5
Schuylkill	4 75	5
COFFEE..Duty free		
Java	14	15
St. Domingo	10½	11½
Porto Rico	[illegible]	[illegible]
Laguayra	11	12
Maracaibo	11	12
Havana	11½	12½
Cuba	11	12
COTTON..Duty 3cts per lb.		
Louisiana	14	15
Mobile	14	15
N. Ala. and Ten.	12	14
N. C. and Geo.	13	14
Upland and Va.	12	14
FREIGHTS, To Pittsburgh, per wagon, 100 lbs.	1 75	2
do. via canal	1	1 75
Wheeling, per wag.	2	
FLOUR and MEAL		
Superfine, bbl	5	5 50
Fine	5	
Rye	3	
Middling	[illegible]	
Corn meal	2 25	2 50
do. in hhds	13 75	14
GRAIN, Rye, Pennsylv.	63	65
Rye, Southern	63	
Wheat, Pennsylv.	1 00	1 10
do. South, bush.	[illegible]	
Corn, Y. C. white	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. Y. C. yellow	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. U. C. round	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, Pennsylv.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, Eastern	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. Pennsyl.	70	75
HOPS, 1st sort, 1833, lbs	35	
MOLASSES..duty 5 cts per gal.		
New Orleans	30	32
Sugar-house	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. N. York	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. Philad.	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. Steam	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trinidad	27½	28
Porto Rico	[illegible]	[illegible]
English French Isl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hav. & Matanzas	[illegible]	[illegible]
MACKEREL, No. 1, bbl	7	
No. 2	4	6 25
No. 3	3 37½	3 50
OIL, Linseed, Am. from store	85	87
do. Dutch	[illegible]	
Whale, gal.	30	38
Sperm, winter	1	
do. summer	[illegible]	90
PLASTER PARIS, In Delaware, ton	2 25	
In Schuylkill	2 25	
SEEDS, Clover, bush	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flaxseed, rough	1 40	1 50
do. clean, cask	[illegible]	
Timothy, cask	16	
Herds, bush	[illegible]	
Orchard grass	1 87½	2
WHISKEY, Rye, in bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. hhds	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. from wagons	[illegible]	[illegible]
WOOL, Prime, Saxony fleece	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. wash. full bl'd.	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. ¾ blood	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. ½ blood	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. ¼ and com.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. unwash. full bl'd.	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. ¾ blood	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. ½ blood	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. ¼ and com.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Super. pulled lambs	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 1, do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2, do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 3, do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saxony, clean	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sea sheep, R.F.&S.	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. lambs	[illegible]	75

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

Saturday, August 30, 1834.

Publication Office, No. 36 Carter's Alley, opposite the Girard Bank.

The public were greatly disappointed, on Monday afternoon, in consequence of the failure of Mr. Elliott to ascend in his balloon, from the city of Camden, as had been generally announced. At an early hour in the afternoon, the steam ferry boats were crowded with passengers, and in the course of a few hours, many thousands of persons were carried across the river. About five o'clock the tops of all the houses in the vicinity of the river were lined with people, anxiously waiting to see the balloon rise from the Jersey shore.

It appears that a sufficient quantity of gas could not be generated to carry up Mr. Elliott and the lady who proposed to accompany him, and an effort was then made by Mr. E. to start alone. Owing, however, to some deficiency in the quality of the gas, or to a want of information on the part of the æronaut, the balloon would not rise with his weight, although he divested himself of hat, shoes, overcoat, ballast, &c. and even his instruments.

An effort was then made to increase the quantity of gas in the balloon, but without success, and all hope of ascending was abandoned. Murmurs of disapprobation were heard among the crowd who surrounded the balloon, and many minutes had not elapsed before it was torn to pieces.

The enclosure in which Mr. Elliott made his preparations for ascension, contained a large number of persons who had paid for admittance, but these seemed much less disposed to create a disturbance than those who forced themselves in without any contribution. In reference to the whole proceeding, it may be said that the preparations for the ascension were badly conducted, and without that regularity and system necessary to ensure success. We presume that Mr. E. will make another attempt of the kind, in this place.

POLITICAL.

General elections for state officers have recently been held in several of the western states. Returns come in slowly, but the following particulars are admitted to be essentially correct.

In LOUISIANA, the anti-Jackson party have elected their Governor by a considerable majority—a majority of the members of the state Legislature, and two members of Congress. The Jackson-men elected one member of Congress.

KENTUCKY.—The Senate of this state consists of 38 members. Senators are elected for four years—one fourth go out of office annually. This year 10 went out of office, 4 of whom were for Jackson, and 6 opposed to him. There are also 3 vacancies, 2 by death, and 1 by resignation. The state of parties in the Senate last year, was 20 Jacksonians and 18 anti-Jackson. So far as heard from, this year, the anti-Jackson party have 20 in the Senate, and the Jackson party 16, and yet 2 to be heard from.

The anti-Jackson strength in the House, as far as heard from is 60 votes—Jackson 15. There was no Governor chosen in Kentucky this year.

From NORTH CAROLINA, the returns are imperfect; both parties claim the victory. The Legislature has hitherto been for Jackson.

INDIANA.—Governor Noble, the anti-Jackson candidate, (and the present incumbent of the gubernatorial chair,) is re-elected by a very large majority. The state Legislature is decidedly anti-Jackson.

ALABAMA.—From this state we have but few returns. In the neighbourhood of Mobile, the result is in favour of the anti-Jackson party.

ILLINOIS.—The anti-Jackson Governor is said to be elected. No returns from the congressional districts.

NEWSPAPER BORROWERS.

A subscriber in Elkton, (Md.) complains, in strong terms, of several individuals of that place, who are in the constant habit of borrowing his newspaper, before he has time to read it himself. He desires us to give them a *hint* of the impropriety of their behaviour, and we do so partly in his own words. He says—"I do most sincerely wish that a law could be passed to punish all newspaper borrowers, as there is scarcely any person who cannot afford to pay two dollars, in the course of a whole year, for such a paper as the Evening Post. Several citizens of Elkton, take the paper, but they seldom get to see it, as the very evening it arrives, application is made by these eternal borrowers. If the subscriber does not happen to be at home, the borrower will at once go to the post-office, and take it out in his name. By the time it is returned, it has passed through the hands of the family, and perhaps the pictures *beautifully torn*, by some of the younger children." * * * * *

So much for our friend, to whom we have but little consolation to offer, except to say that we approve of his remarks in relation to the enactment of a law to punish borrowers. If we may be permitted to make a suggestion on this point, we would lay down as premises,—

1st. That every person in Elkton, who borrows this number, or any succeeding number of the Post, is guilty of an offence against good society.

2d. That to expiate that offence, he must immediately remit to the publisher of this paper, the sum of two dollars, and direct the Post to be forwarded on, properly directed.

3d. That those who refuse to make this reasonable atonement, be flatly refused the next time they attempt to borrow this or any other newspaper.

Let our friend try the virtue of these suggestions, and acquaint us with the result. If they succeed, we know of some other neighbourhoods to which we shall have them applied.

We would call the attention of the public, to the Philanthropic Burial Ground, as announced in another column of this paper. Burial grounds, on what is called the "social system," have become popular in our city and liberties, being accommodations to both rich and poor, and a great saving of expense and trouble at a time when the people are least able to bear them. To be the owner of a burial lot, sufficient to contain a large family, with a deed made to heirs and assigns for ever, with the privilege of making a vault at pleasure, is an advantage which few possess except those who own lots in the burial grounds alluded to. A visit to the Philanthropic Burying Ground, on the Passyunk road, below the new prison, will enable the public to judge for themselves.

THE HARTFORD PEARL.—The first number of the fourth volume of this work, has just appeared. It is embellished with a portrait of J. Fennimore Cooper, and contains a number of well written original articles. It is published in quarto form, weekly at $3 per annum.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE CHRISTIAN YEAR.

This is the title of an admirable book, the first American edition of which has just been published, by Messrs. Carey, Lea and Blanchard, of this city. It contains thoughts in verse, for the Sundays and Holydays of the Church of England, throughout the year, by the pious Keble, professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford. This book in England, has passed through twenty-five editions, so much has it been prized by Christians generally. The contents possess high poetical merit, but the work is especially commendable for its pure, affectionate and elevating character.

Copious notes, explanations and remarks, are added by the American editor, whom we take to be Bishop Doane, of New Jersey. The work is dedicated to the Rev. Mr. Croswell, of Boston.

The following extract will, we feel assured, be read with interest and pleasure.

THE SUN-DIAL OF AHAZ.

So the sun returned ten degrees, by which degrees it was gone down.—*Isaiah* XXXVIII. 8.

'Tis true, of old th' unchanging sun
His daily course refus'd to run,
The pale moon hurrying to the west
Paus'd at a mortal's call, to aid
Th' avenging storm of war, that laid
Seven guilty realms at once on earth's defiled breast.

But can it be, one suppliant tear
Should stay the ever-moving sphere?
A sick man's lowly breathed sigh,
When from the world he turns away,
And hides his weary eyes to pray,
Should change your mystic dance, ye wanderers of the sky?

We too, O Lord, would fain command,
As then, thy wonder-working hand,
And backward force the waves of Time,
That now so swift and silent bear
Our restless bark from year to year;
Help us to pause and mourn to Thee our tale of crime.

Bright hopes, that erst the bosom warm'd,
And vows, too pure to be perform'd,
And prayers blown wide by gales of care;—
These, and such faint half waking dreams,
Like stormy lights on mountain streams,
Wavering and broken all, athwart the conscience glare.

How shall we 'scape th' o'erwhelming past?
Can spirits broken, joys o'ercast,
And eyes that never more may smile:—
Can these th' avenging bolt delay,
Or win us back one little day
The bitterness of death to soften and beguile?

Father and Lover of our souls!
Tho' darkly round thine anger rolls,
Thy sunshine smiles beneath the gloom;
Thou seek'st to warn us, not confound,
Thy showers would pierce the harden'd ground,
And win it to give out its brightness and perfume.

Thou smil'st on us in wrath, and we,
Even in remorse, would smile on Thee;
The tears that bathe our offer'd hearts,
We would not have them stain'd and dim,
But dropp'd from wings of seraphim,
All glowing with the light accepted Love imparts.

* * * * * *

Till, as each moment wafts us higher,
By every gush of pure desire,
And high-breath'd hope of joys above,
By every sacred sigh we heave,
Whole years of folly we outlive,
In His unerring sight, who measures Life by Love.

Atkinson's Casket.

The September number of this work has already been placed in the hands of the binder, and will soon be ready for delivery to subscribers. It contains a copperplate engraving of *Third street Hall*, the elegant and commodious establishment lately erected by Mr. Enoch Middleton, on Third above Callowhill street. Also, an engraving of St. Paul's Church, New York, and a view of the Leaning Tower, at Pisa, Italy.

Among the contents are a number of excellent literary articles, original and selected. Poetry, music, varieties, &c. fill the usual number of pages.

Map of the United States.

Mr. H. S. Tanner, of this city, has just issued his new Map of the Union, a work prepared with the greatest care, and embracing the result of labours of the most extensive character. Perhaps no similar work ever published, received so much attention as the present map, every possible effort having been made to render it entirely perfect. Many important additions have been made in this edition, in marking out new towns and counties, canals, rail roads, &c. particularly in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. The eastern and middle states and the Canadas, have also undergone a complete revision, and every important change and improvement added. An immense number of new names will be found on this map, and much interesting geographical information, in relation to the west, never before published.

The margin of the map is occupied with plans of Albany, Boston, New York, Baltimore, Washington, Trenton, Cincinnati, Charleston, New Orleans, Florida, and with profiles of all the principal canals in the country. The whole work is executed in the most complete and workmanlike manner, and it reflects the highest credit upon the enterprise and industry of Mr. Tanner, who is unquestionably deserving of a rich reward. We trust that this work, so eminently deserving of attention, will be liberally patronized by the public.

LAW LIBRARY.

Mr. John S. Littell, Law Publisher, No. 11 George street, has issued the September number of his valuable "Law Library," which contains the conclusion of "Cary's Treatise on the Law of Partnership," commenced in the preceding number, and the entire treatise of "Comyn on the Law of Usury." We perceive, by an advertisement of the publisher, that the early numbers of the Library, will contain "Comyn's Treatise on the Law of Landlord and Tenant," and a treatise on the law relating to the office and duty of Sheriff, comprising the whole of the duties, remunerations and liabilities of Sheriffs, &c. &c.

These works will prove a most important addition to the valuable collection embraced in the Law Library, and we again recommend the publication to the support of the profession.

GALE MIDDLETON.

A novel in two volumes—Philadelphia, Cary, Lea & Blanchard.—It is not often that we meet with a production, possessing so many attractions as "Gale Middleton." Rarely, indeed, have we perused a work, which afforded us more pleasure and entertainment.

As a correct portraiture of English society and manners, it will rank with the best of the day, and the author may justly be proud of the praise which his book at home has, and which abroad will be extended. The cynical critic may possibly find much in the book to censure, but the impartial judge will discover on every page a great insight into human nature, much knowledge of the world, and delineations of persons, and incidents which call forth his unqualified approbation.

In "Gale Middleton," the heartlessness and duplicity of the *soi disant* fashionables are unmercifully exposed, and their vices and folly drawn in the most masterly manner. The characters who figure in the tale, will be recognized by the reader, as persons who are met with in the every day walks of life; and so distinct is their individuality, that the mind fixes involuntarily upon some acquaintance, as if intended by the author.

The defence of the lower classes is just, and the author, in this part of his work, has shown that he feels as a man, and is prompted by the sentiments of humanity. The book is full of interesting incidents, and the dialogues are admirably sustained.

To that class of persons who wish to regulate the *ton*, and who lust after distinction in the *beau monde*, we sincerely commend this work. If they have any remaining portions of sensibility, we think it will cure them of their ridiculous and contemptible vanity; it will teach them a practical lesson of wisdom, and from their fate, others will perceive, as in a mirror, their own.

We have Lady Middletons, Mrs. Burroughs, and Sir Dennises, in this city, who occasionally attempt to astonish the natives with displays which certainly can afford gratification only to low and vulgar minds, and such persons may read "Gale Middleton" with a prospect of being morally benefitted.

The author has, in every portion of his work, manifested a more than ordinary acquaintance with the secret operations of the human heart; and if in some of his characters he has shown the detestable part of the species, he has fully redeemed by the engaging spectacles which he has exhibited of virtue, goodness and sensibility. All readers will be interested in this work; it is light, agreeable and instructive, and is full of power from beginning to end.

Littell's Museum for August, is one of the best numbers of the book issued since its commencement. It contains seventeen distinct articles, several of which possess deep interest. This work contains the "pith and spirit" of all the foreign magazines of merit, and is published at a cheaper rate than either of them.

Important from the West Indies.

By late arrivals at New Haven from the West Indies, we are furnished with important particulars in relation to the operations of the law for abolishing slavery. A terrible commotion is anticipated. The Herald states that during the week preceding the 1st of August, the Gov. General of the Windward Islands proceeded to the different places within his jurisdiction, for the purpose of informing the slaves of the nature and condition of the change which was about to take place in regard to their civil and political relations.—His plan was to visit the principal estates on the several islands—to call around him, at each, the most prominent and intelligent portion of the slaves,—to announce the conditions of their emancipation, and enforce upon their minds the principles of good order and submission to the law. At Montserrat and Nevis he was received *passively*, with that sort of calmness which precedes a storm; but at St. Kitts open demonstrations were given, not only of insubordination to the enactments of the abolition Parliament, but to the local authorities,—and to the Governor-General himself. On several of the estates murmurs were made, and on one, where an overseer attempted to quell the disturbance, he was severely beaten by the slaves, in the presence of the Governor, who had to move off in some haste, to prevent being treated in a similar manner.

In consequence of these facts, an additional number of troops was ordered from Barbadoes, together with a sloop of war. Thus things remained until the great day of emancipation, the first of August. This was a day of jubilee, and fasting and prayer—according to the different dispositions and circumstances of the parties concerned. The 1st was Friday—on Saturday the slaves are not required to work—Sunday, of course is a holiday. Thus three days elapsed in which emancipation had no restraint. On the 4th, they were required to go to work on the apprenticeship system, but most of them refused. An additional military and a strong naval force was concentrated at St. Kitts. On the 7th, Martial law was proclaimed—600 marines were landed from the frigates in harbor—several of the ringleaders of the blacks were arrested, punished with stripes, and six of the principal ones sent off to Bermuda.

At Montserrat they were in open rebellion, and at Nevis they were only restrained by the arrival of the Special Magistrates from England, who can have but a temporary influence upon the conduct of the slaves. These islands are probably now exhibiting another spectacle of "infuriated men, seeking through blood and slaughter their long lost liberty." The following letter from a gentleman in Nevis to his friend in New Haven may be relied on as correct:—

"NEVIS, August 7, 1834.

"The negroes on several estates have absolutely refused to work. Martial law would in all probability have been proclaimed, had not the Special Magistrate arrived most opportunely. His influence among the slave population will first be tried. Should that fail, Martial Law will follow. We shall then try the refractory in a summary manner, and they must suffer abundance of stripes.

"At Montserrat they are in an *open state of rebellion*, and they are condemning them to two hundred lashes each.

"At St. Kitts, yesterday was given them as the last day to make their choice, and to-day the Governor has determined to proceed to extremes. They have five men of war vessels in the harbor, who have landed all their marines, ready for action.

"The negroes here at Nevis, are awaiting the decision of the contest at St. Kitts, no doubt. One thing I am quite sure of; that we shall not require bloodshed. A little flagellation will do with us."

From the New York Com. Advertiser of Wednesday.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Wednesday, Aug. 27.

In the city practice generally,	14 deaths.
Duane-street Hospital	4
Greenwich Hospital	3
Bellevue do	3
Total Deaths,	24

No cases reported.

In Buffalo nine new cases and six deaths of cholera were reported for the 24 hours preceding the 23d inst. at noon.

In Detroit very few cases had occurred within the last few days previous to the 20th inst.

There have been three fatal cases of cholera in Williamsport, Washington county, Pa. viz:—Col. John Shouse, Thomas Norfolk, and Josiah Scott.

By the steam packet William Gibbons, at New York, from Charleston, advices from that city up to Saturday last, have been received.

The appearance of the cholera in New York has created considerable alarm in Charleston, and all vessels from the former city, are subject to a strict quarantine. The following regulations have been adopted by the city Council.

Resolved, That no vessel, passengers, crew, or cargo, be permitted to come up to the city, that shall arrive from any place where Asiatic Cholera prevails, unless a Quarantine of not less than eleven days shall have been performed.

Resolved, That all passengers and crew shall be compelled to remain on board the vessels in which they arrive, unless they be sick, and in that case, the sick, shall be removed to the Lazaretto. The cargo is to remain on board unless otherwise ordered.

Resolved, That a longer Quarantine shall be exacted than contemplated in the foregoing Resolution, if the Port Physician deem it necessary.

Resolved, That no vessel, boat, or individual shall be permitted to board on any vessel, while at Quarantine, unless by written permission of the Port Physicians, or in his company.

Resolved, That for any infringement of these Regulation, all offenders shall be prosecuted for the penalty imposed by law, for violating the Quarantine Regulations.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser of Thursday.

CHOLERA.—We yesterday paid another visit to the Duane street hospital. There were about 25 patients in it, and from the history of the several cases, and the situation of the patients, we can truly say, that under a judicious course of treatment Cholera can be disarmed of half its terrors. We have before given an account of the mode of practice pursued by the medical gentlemen at this establishment.

It has undoubtedly been eminently successful. Our object now is to call public attention to the abominable system of practice followed by some, and we fear by very many of our physicians in the first stages of the disease. We allude to the exhibition of active purgative medicines. The whole philosophy of the disease is opposed to it, and all experience prove its injurious effects. At the Hospital we obtained a number of facts, which fully corroborate all we have said.

The history of one patient was, that in the 12 hours previous to his admission, he had taken by the *advice of a physician*, 80 grains of calomel and 4 grains of opium. It is unnecessary to say that he died immediately on his entrance. Another for a *slight indisposition* had been given by his medical attendant, an enormous quantity of the same medicine, which as it was not *sufficiently active in producing Cholera, was assisted* by four drops of *Croton Oil*.

In this case the doctor *was successful*, and symptoms of collapse speedily came on, which were combatted with brandy poured down like water. The result it is unnecessary to relate. We give the above as a fair sample of the mode of treatment which is producing the mortality amongst us. Dr. Ferris gave it to us as his opinion that it was far less dangerous for a person to eat an *immoderate quantity* of the most unwholesome fruits, than to take a dose of *any kind* of purgative medicine, even of the most mild description.

He said very truly that the former *might not* produce any derangement of the intestinal canal, the latter *must*. He stated the fact of a confirmed case of Cholera, produced entirely by a dose of castor oil.—We have no doubt that a great proportion of the cases of the disease in this city are to be attributed to the habit so prevalent amongst the lower class of taking on every occasion a dose of some purgative medicine.

What the particular circumstances are which produce the epidemic, no man can tell. All we know about it is, that Cholera is a certain something which attacks persons in whom there is intestinal derangement too long neglected—and we believe none others; and we have no hesitation in expressing our condemnation of those physicians who continue a mode of practice exactly calculated to place their patients in a situation to be attacked by it.

From the Boston Atlas of Tuesday.

BALLOON ASCENSION.

Mr. Durant made his second ascension in this city yesterday afternoon. The weather was highly propitious, and the spacious amphitheatre on Charles st. was filled with the beauty and fashion of Boston.—The number of spectators was greater than at his first ascension. He rose in his balloon at about half past four, wishing we presume to take advantage of the favorable wind, which blew from the south east, and thus anticipating the time fixed for his starting, which was five o'clock. The balloon continued in sight almost till it fell, the sky being remarkably clear, and the sun pouring down with dazzling fervour. The æronaut was frequently seen to throw over the sand which he had taken for ballast, and it presented a curious appearance, streaming from so great an elevation. The emissions of gas, which took place, seemed like smoke issuing from the balloon, and excited in many persons the apprehension that it was on fire. Mr. Durant alighted on Mr. Bird's farm, a few rods from Mount Auburn, having been in the air about forty-five minutes. He arrived at his quarters at the Tremont House at six.

Handwriting of the Poets.—I am intimately acquainted with the handwritings of five of our great poets. The first in early life acquired among Scottish advocates a handwriting which cannot be distinguished from that of his ordinary brothers; the second educated in public schools, where writing is shamefully neglected, composes his sublime or sportive verses, in a schoolboy's rugged scrawl, as if he had never finished his tasks with the writing master; the third writes his highly-wrought poetry in the common hand of a merchant's clerk, from early commercial avocations; the fourth has all that finished neatness which polishes his verses; while the fifth is a specimen of a full mind not in the habit of correction or alteration; so that he appears to be pouring down his thoughts without a solitary erasure. The handwriting of the first and third poets, not indicative of their characters, we have accounted for; the others are admirable specimens of characteristic autographs.—*D'Israeli.*

To Readers and Correspondents.

When addressing the publisher respecting subscribers, please *always* mention at what post office their papers are received.

"Ernestine" is welcome; her favour will receive prompt attention.

The lines by "Agnes" will be inserted.

The articles by "J. B. W." and "J. L. E." we decline inserting.

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

Aug. 22.—Received from		*Aug. 26. Received from*	
John F. Easter,	$10 00	Danl. C. Lowber,	27 46
A. B. McFarlan,	2 00	Simeon Horne,	45 00
James W. Hope,	6 00	David H. Sabin,	7 00
D. M. Walker, Esq.	3 50	W. A. Ducker,	5 00
James Hale, Esq.	2 00	Wm. Howell,	5 00
August 23.		Joseph Reed,	3 00
Wm. J. Hutton,	5 00	Augustine Lynch,	10 00
S. Oliphant, Esq.	5 00	James Gordon, Esq.	2 00
R. K. Lyon, Esq.	2 00	J. W. Ludlam, Esq.	3 00
Jno. Marshall, Esq.	5 00	J. B. Willard, Esq.	1 25
A. R. Barr, Esq.	5 00	*August 27.*	
E. M. Conklin, Esq.	5 00	Aug. C. Shepard,	5 00
Jacob Russell, [nett]	81	Wm. Jackson,	1 00
A. Holbrook,	5 00	H. Bartlett, Esq.	2 00
August 25.		Israel Crane,	10 00
W. Stewart,	5 00	Thomas Lyon,	3 00
S. Garbutt,	5 00	S. LeCompte, Esq.	6 00
Timothy Allen,	4 00	R. Peoples, Esq.	1 25
O. Worthington,	2 00	James Bell, Esq.	2 00
A. Fournier,	2 00	E. Thomas, Esq.	2 00
S. Marcy,	2 00	*August 28.*	
James Head, Esq.	5 00	J. R. Barr,	3 00
T. W. Grimes, Esq.	5 00	"Yes," to Sept. 1834.	
Thos. Graves, Esq.	6 00	W. W. Loomis,	1 00

COMMUNICATION.

MR. EDITOR:—Understanding that rumors calculated to injure our reputation, have been extensively circulated, respecting the inflation of Mr. Elliott's balloon, on Monday afternoon, the 25th inst., we regret to be compelled to trouble the public with a refutation of these reports—but a due regard to our standing as druggists and apothecaries, urges us to state clearly, that we neither directly or indirectly were concerned in the manufacture of the gas, or filling said balloon.

R. JORDAN & Co.

COMMUNICATION.

In a statement given in last week's paper, relative to a respectable shop-keeper's being committed on a charge of manslaughter in the *city of York*, for administering "Morrison's" (not Morison's) pills to a young man who was sick with the small pox, and who, in consequence of taking said pills, died, we understand to have taken place in the city of York, *England*; and from the account given, the pills taken consisted of cape-aloes, gam-boge, sulphate of potass, and gum-guaiacum, they must have been spurious articles—as it was fully proved, by an eminent chemist, (Mr. Chilton,) on the trial in the Superior Court, in New York, in the case of *Morison & Moat* vs. Jaques & Marsh, that Morison's genuine Hygean medicine cannot be analyzed.

Death by Hydrophobia.

A case of this dreadful malady, occurred in this vicinity, a few days since. A person by the name of REED, a sober, industrious farmer, residing within a mile and a half of this place, was bit by his own dog, some five weeks ago, which sickened and died. As the dog was supposed, by many, not to be mad, no extraordinary means, we understand, were resorted to, to prepare the system against an attack of the disease.

However, on Saturday last, while Mr. Reed was disposing of his marketing, in Philadelphia, the first symptoms of his awful condition was made apparent to him, by some person throwing a basin of water over the pavement. Finding himself to be unwell, and his illness increasing, he hurried home with all possible despatch, where the dreadful malady began to reveal itself in its worst form. Paroxysm succeeded paroxysm, with but slight intervals, until about four o'clock on Sunday afternoon, when, after suffering the most excruciating agony for nearly twenty-four hours he expired.

During the intervals of the fits, he became quite collected, took the medicine offered him, and drank it himself. He readily recognized those of his acquaintances in the room—beckoned several to him, offered them his hand, and bade them farewell.

Like all other cases of hydrophobia, the mere mentioning of water, threw him into instant paroxysms, and the pump in the yard, for this reason, could not be used.

Mr. Reed was an upright, temperate, and industrious man, a kind husband, and an indulgent parent—respected alike by his neighbors and acquaintance.—He has left behind him to deplore his sudden departure, a disconsolate wife, and several small children.—His remains were followed to the Dutch Reformed burying ground, of this place, on Monday, by a large concourse of sympathising friends.—*Germantown Tel.*

ACCIDENT.—The steam boat Ohio, on her passage down the Hudson from Albany, on Tuesday night, ran foul of the sloop Lady Madison, loaded with grindstones, while lying at anchor a short distance above Kingston. The sloop showed no light, and the night being very dark, she was consequently not discovered until it was too late to avoid her. The engine of the boat was backed immediately, but to no purpose. A yawl was lowered at once, and sent to the assistance of the sloop's crew, who, it appeared, had not the captain on board, and having lost their lamp by accident, had not even the means of making a light. The officers of the steamboat attached hawsers to her, and sent men on board to shift the cargo, in order to keep her afloat, but the distance from shore was so great that she sunk before they could reach it, and the men on board were in great danger of being carried down by the eddy caused by the rapidly sinking vessel. They were all picked up, however, by the small boat of the Ohio.

SNUFF-TAKING.—Snuff-taking is an old custom; yet, if we came suddenly upon it in a foreign country, it would make us split our sides with laughter. A grave gentleman takes a little casket out of his pocket, puts a finger and thumb in, brings away pinch of a sort of powder, and then, with the most serious air possible, as if he was doing one of the most important actions of his life (for even with the most indifferent snuff-takers there is a certain look of importance), proceeds to thrust, and keep thrusting it, at his nose! after which he shakes his head, or his waistcoat, or his nose itself, or all three, in the style of a man who has done his duty, and satisfied the most serious claims of his well-being. It is curious to see the various modes in which people take snuff. Some do it by little fits and starts, and get over the thing quickly. These are epigrammatic snuff-takers, who come to the point as fast as possible, and to whom the pungency is every thing. They generally use a sharp and severe snuff, a sort of essence of pins' points. Others are all urbanity and polished demeanour; they value the style as much as the sensation, and offer the box around them as much out of dignity as benevolence. Some take snuff irritably, others bashfully, others in a manner as dry as the snuff itself, generally with an economy of the vegetable; others, with a luxuriance of gesture, and lavishness of supply, that announces a moister article, and sheds its superfluous honours over neckcloth and coat. Dr. Johnson's was probably a snuff of this kind. He used to take it out of the waistcoat pocket instead of a box. There is a species of long-armed snuff-taker, who performs the operation, ending with a sudden activity. But smaller and rounder men sometimes attempt it. He first puts his head on one side; then stretches forth his arm, with a pinch in hand; then brings round his hand, as a snuff-taking elephant would his trunk; and, finally, shakes snuff, head, and nose together, in a sudden vehemence of convulsion. His eyebrows all the while are lifted up, as if to make the more room for the onset; and when he has ended he draws back to his perpendicular, and generally proclaims the victory he has won over the insipidity of the previous moment by a snuff and a great "Hah!"—*Leigh Hunt's Journal.*

TEA.—There is reason to believe that tea is not of very ancient use as a beverage in China. The ancient classical books make no allusion to it. Silk, flax, and hemp are classical plants, but cotton, tobacco, and tea are not. Pere Trigault, the Jesuit, says the use of tea is not of great antiquity, but he adds that they have no character to represent it, which is not true. The popular belief is, that tea was first introduced in Honan to cure the bad quality and taste of the water. The earliest account we have of it is in relation of two Mahomedan travellers, who visited China in the ninth century. These, after telling us that "their usual drink is a kind of wine, made of rice, mention 'a certain herb, they drink with hot water, called sah' (tsha, tea) adding that this drink cures all manner of diseases." It was not, therefore, at that time a common beverage. Be that, however, as it may, we are inclined to think it is a mistake to suppose that the Chinese are inveterately attached to the use of tea. That which is used for home consumption is of a very inferior description, made up sometimes into round balls, having all the appearance of a ball of tarred twine; sometimes in flat cakes, cemented together with a glutinous substance; and sometimes used in loose leaves, that have been dried without any preparation. They have, besides, the essence in small cakes, as bitter as wormwood. The leaves of the Camellia Sesanqua are also used as tea; and we learn from the Abbe Grosier, that in Shantung, and the northern provinces, tea is prepared from a kind of moss; and he asks, if adulterated tea is so common in China, how can we flatter ourselves that we are not drinking the infusion of moss from the rocks of Mag-ing-hien?—*Quarterly Review.*

BILLIARDS.—When the game of billiards was first invented, it was intended to be solely a game of amusement and wholesome exercise; but a Correspondent begs leave to observe that it has become a game of gross fraud, and the sums that are daily and nightly won and lost in common billiard rooms, through the means of *booty-matches*, are immense and incredible. There are generally three part es engaged in these iniquitous practices, the two players and one who bets with strangers; and it is so managed that the players win or lose according to the bets that are laid, taking care that an accomplice shall win, while the players pretend to have great bets on the match themselves; and if they have no accomplice, he who has most bets with strangers is suffered to win by his supposed adversary; and when the parties retire they divide the booty. No person can consider himself safe who bets at billiards, booty-matches are so frequent, and so difficult to be detected. As the time approaches when individuals visit the watering places on the coast, it may not be amiss to warn them against frequenting billiard rooms, or, if they do, to avoid betting with strangers; for parties from the metropolis always visit the coast in the bathing season, who form plans and make arrangements to plunder simple individuals at billiards and every other species of gambling. A youth, when entering a common billiard room or gambling house, too often takes the first step towards disgrace and ruin.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.

The above establishment opened on Saturday evening, under the management of Messrs. Pratt, Maywood and Rowbotham. The pieces selected for the entertainment were the comedy of *Man and Wife*, and the farce of *Simpson & Co.* Among the performers we greeted many of our old friends, and we are happy to say that in their re-appearance, they experienced no diminution of approbation. Mr. Wood is as young, as lively & gay as ever. Mr. Murdock looked and played as well as formerly—and Mr. Rowbotham attracted his usual attention by his correct manner. The ladies must pardon us, for not placing them first in our notice; but we can assure them that we entertain a great regard for them, and were never more delighted than in again beholding our favorite Mrs. Rowbotham, with her vivacity and nonchalance. Mrs. Stickney, Mrs. Maywood and the rest of the female company—all as engaging and attractive as upon former occasions.

The evening's performance was well and spiritedly sustained throughout, and a numerous and a delighted audience frequently testified their feelings, by their enthusiastic applause. As leader of the orchestra, we recognized an old acquaintance in the person of Mr. Cross, surrounded by a lot of musicians who played their part with great skill and execution.

The Managers deserve credit, for the taste displayed in refitting this establishment; we never saw it look so well before.

The entries are covered with matting, and the walls are painted with a light and elegant colour. The boxes, the lamps, the drop scene, and indeed all the decorations of the house, surpass in beauty any thing of the kind ever before witnessed in this city.

We hope the Managers will be well supported in their laudable endeavours to amuse and entertain the town,—and that the drama, exhibited in such a form, and regulated in such a manner, as to raise the virtues, mend the heart and refine the manners, will be amply encouraged by an enlightened and liberal public.

The Philadelphia Gazette,

A DAILY NEWSPAPER,

Furnished Three Months for Two Dollars.

EXTRA COPIES.

In order to enable those who take no daily newspaper, to obtain regular and certain information in relation to the all-absorbing result of the approaching elections, the publisher of the Philadelphia Gazette, will, for three months from the 1st of September next, issue an extra number of copies, on the following very low terms:

Daily paper, served in the city and liberties, at the residences of subscribers, for 3 months, from the 1st September to 1st December, } $2 00

Country paper, published three times a week, for the same period, and forwarded promptly by mail, } $1 25

The ensuing months of September, October and November, will, it is evident, be months of absorbing interest in the political world. During that period, the states of Maine, Vermont, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Delaware, Maryland, Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Massachusetts and New York, hold their annual elections—and in the present state of excitement between the two great contending parties, the one in favour of, and the other opposed to the measures of the national administration, the returns of these elections will be looked for with anxiety and impatience. The interest felt in this contest, is unusually great, and it is of such a character, that all are concerned in the result. The publisher of the Philadelphia Gazette, proposes, therefore, during the period of excitement, to issue an extra number of copies, in order to gratify the curiosity of those who receive no daily journal, on terms which will be within the reach of all. With this view he will furnish the Gazette, for three months, for the sum of *two dollars*, and the tri-weekly paper, containing all the reading matter of the daily, for *one dollar and twenty-five cents.*

The Philadelphia Gazette receives in exchange, papers from all sections of the Union, and the editor is thereby enabled to furnish his readers daily, with the latest political intelligence. Local and foreign news, and all matters within the sphere of a daily journal, receive prompt attention, and important extracts from the New York papers, are frequently given in the Gazette of the same afternoon. This arrangement will be continued as long as the Eastern mail continues to arrive at a seasonable hour. Care will be taken, in furnishing the results of elections, to procure the most correct accounts, in order that the reader may not be deceived or misled.

Subscriptions received at the publication office, No. 36 Carter's Alley, and by the publisher's agents generally.

☞ *Subscriptions from the country, in all cases, must be paid in advance.*

S. C. ATKINSON, Publisher.

EXPEDITION TO AFRICA.—An expedition has been formed at Cape town, for the purpose of penetrating into the interior of Africa, as far as circumstances will admit. It is to be headed by Dr. Andrew Smith, and will consist of 6 European assistants, 30 Hottentots, a botanist, a surveyor, a draftsman, and a suitable person to conduct the trading department. The caravan is to consist of 7 wagons, and 70 span of oxen, of 12 each. The expense of the expedition is estimated at from 1000 to 1500£, of which 700£ have been subscribed by the colony at Cape Town, and application for the remainder has been made to the British government.

A prospectus of the expedition states the object to be—to obtain geographical information of the extensive and unknown regions to the Northward of the Colony, to gain Scientific Information, especially as regards the branches of Meteorology, Geology, and Magnetism; to collect Botanical Specimens and those of Natural History; and to ascertain what prospects the productions of the country and the disposition of the native tribes hold out to commercial enterprise.

Lord Melbourne, the present premier of Great Britain, was born in 1779, and received his early education at Eton. He succeeded his father, Viscount Melbourne, in 1828. He was Chief Secretary for Ireland, for two years, and subsequently was appointed Secretary of State for the Home department. Lord Melbourne is not a man of brilliant talents or showy parts. He has always been moderate in his sentiments and in his expression of them. His course on the Reform Bill was so mild and conciliatory as to induce the ardent friends of that measure to accuse him of indifference as to its success.

THE LOVES OF THE ELEPHANTS.—Two fine elephants, imported for the Surrey Zoological Gardens, were landed on Tuesday from on board the Malcolm, via Calcutta. A number of persons were assembled to witness the disembarking, and great admiration was excited by the tractability of the animals while leaving the ship, and passing through the streets following their keeper. They are what are termed in India high caste elephants, their pedigree being transmitted with them as with race-horses in this country. The male, Radjepoor, on being liberated, and meeting the female, Hadjepoor, on the wharf, expressed the most extravagant symptoms of delight; both of them sending forth cries of joy, and breathing through their trunk with such violence, that the blast resembled an impetuous gust of wind; the latter flapping her ears with astonishing velocity, passing the extremity of her trunk over the whole body of the male with the utmost tenderness, and inserting her trunk into his ear, and then into her own mouth.

Religion.—I am always most religious upon a sunshiny day, as if there was some association between an internal approach to greater light and purity, and the kindler of this dark lantern of our external existence. The night is also a religious concern, and even more so when I viewed the moon and stars through Herschel's telescope and saw that they were worlds.—*Lord Byron.*

Circular.

THE subscriber purposes resuming the duties of his Seminary, situated between Sixth and Juliana streets, above Buttonwood street, on the first day of the 9th month (September) next. This seminary is divided into two separate departments, one for Boys and the other for Girls. The entrance to the Boys' rooms is from Juliana street, above Buttonwood street, and to the Girls from Sixth street, No. 325.

The course of instruction in the Seminary will comprise Orthography, Reading, Penmanship, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, the use of the Globes, History, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Needlework, Drawing, Book-keeping, Composition, and the various branches of the Mathematics.

The subscriber will be assisted in teaching the above branches by male and female teachers of talent and experience. The Drawing Classes will be instructed by W. Mason, and a few young men and women wishing instruction in Drawing only, can be accommodated.

Students who enter this Institution, will be expected to conform cheerfully to such regulations as are found necessary for the preservation of order, and to attend to such lessons as are assigned them. It is believed that this establishment possesses advantages over many others in regard to situation, being well lighted, and surrounded by yards, and retired from the noise of the streets.

Philada, 8th mo. 1834. SAMUEL W. BLACK. aug 30—3t*

A few Gentlemen

CAN be accommodated with Boarding, in a respectable private family, where every attention will be given them, by applying to MRS. M. PARKER, 110 south 10th street. aug 30—1t

Farm for Sale.

TO be sold at public sale, on the premises, on the first day of the 10th month (October) next ... containing 132 acres, of first-rate land, situate in West Nottingham, Cecil county Maryland, two miles from the Rock Meeting, and eight miles from Port Deposite; on which are a two storied log house, a good frame barn with a stone stabling underneath, a spring house over a spring of excellent water, an apple orchard just coming into bearing, together with peach and other fruit trees and a sufficient portion of wood. A never failing stream of water runs through the place. Terms will be made known by the subscriber, or her agent, at the time of sale.

Wilmington, 8th mo. 1834. MARGARET RAMIN. aug 30—3t*

Agents Wanted.

SEVERAL Agents are wanted to procure subscribers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland. The wages will be such, that a person calculated for such business, may make from five to ten dollars per day. Applications must be made soon. Address J. M. M. Black Horse Post office, Chester Pa. and a Prospectus will be immediately forwarded, according to directions. Terms made known, &c.

New Italy, August 30 1834. aug 30—3t

French and English School,

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE tuition will consist of Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, mental and practical; Geography, with the use of the Globes and construction of Maps; Grammar; Ancient and Modern History, Evolution, Composition, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

Those attending will be studied in English, by those who attend only to that language; and in French by the pupils who wish to acquire it.

Nothing can be more advantageous than recitations in French, for those who wish to become well acquainted with it.

The number of pupils is limited, and each class so small as to secure a due share of attention to each individual.

A few boarders will be taken in the family.

Terms from 10 to 18 dollars per quarter of 12 weeks. For particulars, apply to V. VALIN, No. 30 Washington Square, 2d door above Locust.

N. B.—The duties of the Institution will be resumed on the 1st September. aug 30—3t*

ALMANACK.

1834. AUGUST.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER.	MOON'S PHASES.
30 SATURDAY,	5 29	6 31	10 33	
31 SUNDAY,	5 31	6 29	11 20	D. H. M.
1 MONDAY,	5 32	6 28	12 25	
2 TUESDAY,	5 33	6 27	1 14	
3 WEDNESDAY,	5 34	6 26	2 3	New 3 9 47
4 THURSDAY,	5 36	6 24	2 53	First 10 12 59
5 FRIDAY,	5 37	6 23	3 40	Full 17 6 15
6 SATURDAY,	5 38	6 22	4 44	Last 25 9 39

Saving Fund Society.—The Northern Liberty, Kensington and Spring Garden Saving Fund Society receive deposits on Mondays and Thursdays of each week, from 3 o'clock, P. M. until 6, at their office, No. 330 North Third below Green street.

A Camp Meeting, for the Swedesboro Circuit, will be held at Paulsboro, to commence on Monday, the 8th of September. The preachers and friends generally, are respectfully invited to attend. It is expected Mr. Reeves will run one of the steam boats from the upper side of Market street, to the landing near the Camp ground.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday, the 14th inst. at St. Mary's Chapel, by Bishop Kenrick, Capt. Benjamin L. Hutton, to Miss Isabella Dougherty, both of this city.

On the 17th, by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. Joseph Turner, to Miss Wilhelmina Adelphi Luxenberg, all of this city.

On Fifth day, 24th of 7th month, at Friends' Meeting House, Darlington, R. Dale Wall, to Mary M. White, all of Philadelphia.

On Fifth day, 24th of 7th month, at Friends' Meeting House, Darlington, Downing Whitaker, to Sarah L. White, all of Philadelphia.

In New York, on Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Schroeder, Mr. John Cunningham, of Philadelphia, to Miss Ann D. Simmons, of New Bedford, Mass.

On Wednesday evening, the 20th inst. by the Rev. Chas. Pitman, Mr. George Howell, to Miss Anna Finn, both of this city.

On Thursday, 21st inst. by the Rev. Thomas Eustace, Mr. Isaac Giles, of Sussex Co. Del., to Miss Sarah Stone House, of this city.

On Thursday, the 21st inst. by the Rev. H. U. Onderdonk, John G. Pierie, to Julia M. Rade, both of this city.

On the 17th May last, by Augustus D. Tarr, Esq. Mr. Benjamin Stockton, to Miss Ann Jacobs Carpenter, both of this city.

By the same, 24th May last, Mr. Robinson Thompson, to Miss Isabella Riley, both of the District of Southwark.

By the same, 1st June last, Mr. Henry John Grattan, to Miss Elizabeth Childs, both of this city.

By the same, 19th July last, Mr. Charles F. Bond, to Mrs. Abigail Brown, both of this city.

By the same, 24th July last, Mr. Augustus Jones, to Miss Ann St. Johns, both of this city.

By the same, 15th inst. Mr. Henry Bromwell, of U. States Navy, to Miss Sophia Irvin, of Southwark District.

On Thursday evening, the 21st inst. by the Rev. Bishop White, Joseph R. Norbury, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Simmons, Esq. merchant of this city.

At Mobile, on Tuesday afternoon, 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Walker, Mr. Henry Smith, of Mobile, to Miss Ann Eliza Corey, daughter of Capt. E. Corey, formerly of Philadelphia.

On the 17th of May, by Alderman Robert Gaw, Mr. Thomas Byrne, to Mrs. Susannah Cecil, both of Southwark.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Brantley, Mr. Joseph French, of Moorestown, N. J. to Miss Mary Ann Clunn, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Charles Clunn, of this city.

On the 17th inst. by the Rev. William A. Wiggins, Mr. John Glenn, to Miss Sarah Frederick, both of Kensington.

On the 17th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Boyd, Robert Howard, to Harriet Rushworth, both of the Northern Liberties.

On Tuesday morning, 26th inst. by the Rev. J. C. Bucher, of Middletown, Mr. George Cost Baer, to Miss Ann Eliza, daughter of Henry Keller, Esq. merchant, all of Jefferson, Frederick county, Md.

On the 23d inst. by the Rev. John Chambers, Mr. M. B. Mahony, to Miss Jane V., daughter of Mr. R. Rice, all of this city.

On the 23d inst. by the same, Mr. Peter Stuttyer, to Miss Mary Hunter, both of this city.

On the 26th of August, by Alderman George Bartram, Joseph Bossard, to Rosalie Charaigner, both of this city.

On the 20th inst. at Chillicothe, Ohio, by the Rev. Joseph Claybaugh, Mr. James McLandburgh, formerly merchant of this city, to Miss Jane M. second daughter of the late Henry Johnson, Esq. of the former place.

In Knoxville, Tenn. by E. Nelson, Esq. Dr. Wilhams, aged *one hundred years*, to Miss Nancy, youngest daughter of Mr. James Israel, all of Knox county, East Tennessee.

DEATHS.

On Wednesday, the 20th, Miss Elizabeth Stewart, in her 29th year, after a lingering illness, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation, evidencing the excellency of the christian religion, by rejoicing under its supporting and happy influence through her affliction, even unto death.

At Byberry, Pa. on Thursday, 21st inst. after a severe and protracted illness, Sarah B. wife of L. Johnson, of this city, in the 26th year of her age.

On the 11th inst. in Richmond, Indiana, D. H. F. Barnes, son of Isaac Barnes, formerly of Philadelphia.

At Richmond, Va. on the 18th inst. Mrs. Hannah Pauline Burton, aged 19 years and 5 months, consort of Dr. Martin Burton, of Richmond, and daughter of John Tolbert, Esq. of Philadelphia.

July 15th, at Chickasaw, Alabama, in the 26th year of his age, Mr. Wm. H. Gilson, son of John H. Gilson, of Philadelphia.

At his father's residence, in Bristol township, on the evening of the 23d inst. John G. Simmons.

On the 22d inst. Mr. William Wright, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with christian fortitude, in the 80th year of his age.

At New Brunswick, N. J., Mr. Hugh Henderson, a native of the Highlands of Scotland, aged 104 years. Until the latter part of February last, he was in the habit of taking long walks, and enjoying excellent health and spirits. About that time he broke his leg by a fall ...

"The Downfall of Babylon,"

Or "Triumph of Truth over Popery."

A WEEKLY PAPER, edited by Samuel B. Smith, late a Popish Priest. The first number is now printed. It will be issued regularly, every week, from next November. This paper, I think, will show what Popery is, and especially what it is about in the United States. My intimate knowledge of its secrets, in this "Mystery," affords a fund of matter too important to be concealed.

This paper is to be published in Philadelphia, weekly, upon a half super royal sheet. Price $1 per annum, payable in advance. All letters to me on the subject, to be post paid. Persons transmitting the price of five subscriptions, shall be entitled to a sixth gratis. Letters to be directed to me, corner of Green's Court and Pine street, Philadelphia.

aug 23—3t* SAMUEL B. SMITH.

JUST PUBLISHED.

ATKINSON'S CASKET,

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1834.

EMBELLISHMENTS:

A Copperplate View of Third Street Hall, Philadelphia! The Leaning Tower of Pisa! Saint Paul's Church, New York! Music "Her Eyes the Glow-Worm lend Thee."

CONTENTS.

Description of Third Street Hall; John Gray, by Mark Boscroft; The Great West, &c.; Perhaps Fairy; The Leaning Tower of Pisa, with a view; St. Paul's Church, New York, with a view; Notes on Fashionables; Fantastic Power of Dreams; The Schools Grammar; The Beggar; The Devil in Purgatory; Col. Boone, the Backwoodsman; A Scene in Virginia; Jugglers; Wit and Sentiment.

POETRY.

Spiritual Worship; In Memory of James Ross, by Mitford Bard; Guatemala, by Anne Reed; Phoebe; Of Gibbie; My Mother; The Vision; On the Death of La Fayette; The Magicians; On a Groupe of Girls at Prayers; The Beautiful; Whilst my poor Harpe is Playing, &c.; Stanzas, by S. H. B.; Her Eyes the Glow-Worm lend thee, with music; I'm not a Single Man; A Poet's Love Song; Conjectures, &c.

Those who wish to subscribe to the present volume, will please forward their orders soon, as we have printed but a small number of copies over those actually subscribed for.—Small notes of current banks will be received in payment.

Address (post paid) SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, 36 Carter's Alley, Philadelphia.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE BOOK OF NATURE,

NO. 3—VOL. 2.

Embellished with 10 elegant 4to. Copperplate Engravings.

PLATE 130—Quadrupeds—Thibet Musk, Guinea Musk, Java Musk, Mouse Deer.

131—Quadrupeds—Mastiff, Bull-dog, Harlequin Dog, Dalmatian Dog.

132—Ornithology—Wood Ibis, Black faced Ibis, Bald Ibis, Italian Courier, White Headed Curlew, Whimbrel.

133—Ornithology—Carunculated Chatterer, Purple breasted Chatterer, Pompadour Chatterer, Red Chatterer, Cape Coly, White backed Coly.

134—Ichthyology—Chinese Tobacco Pipe Fish, Spotted Tobacco Pipe Fish, Bony Pike, Sea Pike, Brazilian Pike, European Argentine.

135—Ichthyology—Six varieties of the Trunk Fish—This is one of the most remarkable in the Fish tribe. Their head and body, instead of scales, are covered with bony plates, so articulated as to form a sort of an inflexible shield, which completely invests them. Some of them are considered poisonous.

136—Entomology—Thirteen varieties of the order Coleoptera.

137—Entomology—Nine varieties of the order Aptera—Spiders.

138—Conchology—Two varieties of Shells.

139—Zoology—Eight species of Vermes.

This valuable and scientific work will be completed in two volumes, embellished with 240 fine engravings, representing several thousand figures of Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, Insects, Shells, Zoophytes, Botany, &c. &c. &c. intended to embrace the whole range of Natural History. The descriptive part is conducted by several scientific gentlemen who devote great labor and research in the determination of making it correct as possible.

One great source of the patronage anticipated by the proprietor is from Schools and Colleges and as the figures represented are models of elegance and correct drawing, it will form a work for consultation by the Painter, Engraver, Drawing Master and Student, and will be of inestimable advantage in the prosecution of their practice. In short, it will be adapted to the capacity and fitted for the use of every class in the community from the erudite Naturalist to the early beginner—for the one, a book of reference, and for all a source of pleasing study, amusement and instruction. Published monthly at $6 a year—Subscription for at least $3 to be paid invariably in advance—single Nos. 75 cents. SAML. C. ATKINSON, aug 23—tf 36 Carter's Alley.

A Cane Lost.

LOST or mislaid, a reed SWORD CANE, having a horn head, on which is cut a human face. The finder will receive a suitable reward and the thanks of the owner on leaving it at the north west corner of Third and Branch streets. aug 30—3t

Wanted,

100 SHIRT MAKERS—20 PANTALOON MAKERS—50 VEST MAKERS. Good hands can have immediate employ. Apply at No. 52 Market street. aug 16—3t

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away on Saturday night last, an indented apprentice to the silversmith business, named STEPHEN CROAT, between the age of 19 and 20—5 feet 7 inches in height, light complexion, downlook, with a scar on one of his arms ... The above reward will be paid for his apprehension ...

Ten Dollars Reward.

Ten Dollars Reward.

Just Published.

Classical Academy.

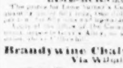
M. Dean

Baker's Intelligence Office.

Lehigh Coal Reduced.

Brandywine Chalybeate Springs,

Via Wilmington



Lehigh Nut Coal.

Purchasers are aware of Lobb, Cowes, Isle of Wight.

LOVE'S LAST REQUEST.

"Farewell, farewell, I hail'ng cried,
When I return shall I be my bride,
And thou be mine, my dearest dear,
In summer all I'll think of you,
When I see the flowers in their bright eyes,
Or think how bosom is clouded with sighs
Her tongue denies me to speak away,
Her eyes say more than words can say.

"Oh constant sister," she murmured out,
And speak as though I'd cherish'd about,
Or thought I'd change for one I ought be done,
To comfort thee when I am gone?
I'll send thee specimens of art,
From every European mart;
I'll gather for thee each Alpine rose,
To let thee see where I have been—
A stone from Brighton's dreadful height,
Small pebble from the Rhine,
I'll climb the fiery Ætna's side,
And bring a lava stone for my bride,
And lastly, my life, each ship shall lose,
Should it leave me for thee."

"Ah George," the weeping nymph said,
And on my shoulder hid her head,
"Your presents I'll not receive,
But when you write, pray pay the postage." X.

Whilst different sizes or different tastes appear,
Our Clothing is suited to every figure,
Since nothing upon the inner tastes appear,
Which suits—We make not to mention the store,
Where all may be suited, and where all are sure
To get the brightest gem that decks a lady,
Or the richest diamond that sparkles in a ring,
That marks the wise—When wrong I be sold'ed ill,
Why then I'll be a fool, and say nothing.

A CIVIL ANSWER.—A stranger in the city, a day or two since, having lost his way, and in an awkward fix, inquired, "I want to go to Dover street."—Well," said the fellow, coolly walking on, "why the—don't you go, then?"

One Sou's Properties.—Jonathan came down from the farm yard in a great rage, and swore he would not stand it one hour more. He went accordingly to the head of a national vessel, where he was told that he could do what he pleased with it, and that he would receive from a long time, and at length sailed up to the mouth of the river. "Why, what's all this?" said he, "I thought I was to be king of the country." "Not at all," replied the pilot, "you are only the property of the United States, and I believe I'm one on 'em." "Take your stores of the sky and send them to me," said Jonathan. "I'll give Jonathan a rope yarn and shewed him to the gangway.

CARELESS WIT.—At a college symposium, one of the company remarked that "Adam was the first man that ever entered our," "How came you to fall, ——" "What with smoking," interrupted the president, "I am surprised at your using such a word, which was started by a lately fought at its first long and rope-pulous contest. An emigrant from the city of prunes and peach brought himself to bear a thousand stories of a stack on the sides of his beer, and as he was able to counter-act the effects of the bad liquor, he was soon in a state of misery. Home as they would venture to offer, he was at last carried off to the watch house, and fined for his conduct.

THE GRAND ARE IN FRANCE.—A French periodical gives the following curious tariff of the value put upon orgeats in the present day, and in the time of the Emperor Napoleon, and before the tenth. The orgeat was granted at Vincennes, in 1314. For a blow and a wound in the head, it was fixed at 60 sous, or three francs. For taking away an eye by the thumb and finger, it was fixed at 100 sous, or five francs. For spitting in a person's face, five sous. For a blow on the nose, three francs. For a blow on the ear, one franc, or a box on the ear, two sous. For a wound drawn without blood, ten sous—and if there be blood, twenty sous. For the loss of a tooth, if it be a fore tooth, three francs—for those behind, ten sous—and if there be a wound, twenty sous. For the loss of the nail of the little finger, three francs—for the teeth, fifty-two sous. And for each broken tooth, seven francs and a half.

CURE FOR THE DUMPS.—Sir Harford Jones mysteriously left Bombay, and it was rumored that he had brought on by consequence, was treated with great kindness by the Persian monarch, and was sent back on an outgoing and honorable as he could possibly be made. Sir Harford Jones, however, brought no treaty back at or from the time engrossed, and therefore concluded to try it a second time, ordering the crew to keep their mouths closed as tight as possible. This plan he was obeyed, but perceiving that the boat was being rowed back to Bombay, he ordered the sailors to take him out, but as the result he done, the order to come ashore was taken.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—There is, in some of the towns of Lincolnshire which we think the most exalted courage, united with the most pleasing modesty, in the character of a medical man. He is chosen for their known sympathy, whose office it is to visit the sick, and whose duty it is to be found on the chosen as deemed one of the highest honours that can be conferred by their fellow-citizens. Such is a physician in a country town. He is found on the confines of the city, and bear the name of Monckhouse, Hodgson, or Jackson. He is found on the other public calamity, is at their special business to rescue the sufferer from the jaws of death, and restore him to his family, his friends, and his business. Others may be occupied with the preservation of property, their concern is with life. There is no fee for his services—the wealthy who have not employed has ever lie, and often saved others from destruction. Such is a physician in a country town, and many are the efforts of self-devotion to gain it.

LIVERPOOL POLICE.

THE RADDLE MADE TO SELL.—Joseph Acerby, a rough looking fellow, was charged with having in his possession a lot of counterfeit razor weights, on a charge of the issuance of an counterfeit razor weights, on a charge of the issuance of an counterfeit razor weights.

The complainant was a cunning-looking Parlander, named Cornelius Hollis, who said that he was a dealer in razors, I desire to razors, and other matters of necessary importance for sailors, and it was last night that he had a visit from the prisoner, who came to buy razors. In showing my razors, when that fellow took up the bag in which the razors were, the light of which I never believed was—

Magistrate—What did he do then?

Razor dealer—Why, I gave us, for Homer, amongst a whole lot of sailors with my razors, what I never to be found in my possession, and I was very much surprised to look at your razors for it. I just said, as I looked at your razors, "Why, you are a lot of my neighbours, and then they goes round the room till they came to the door, and then they went out, and I pretty much he knocks me into the street. He was the man that took the razors.

Magistrate—Hawwoodere, I'll tell you all about it, before you can say Jack Robinson, you shall be in the lock-up. Now, then, what have you to say?

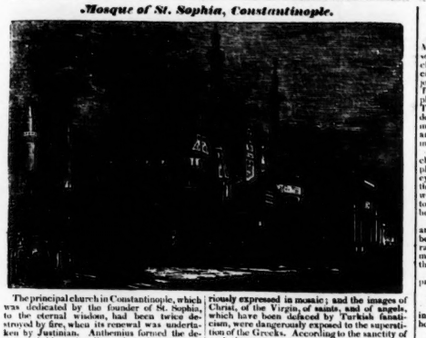
Prisoner—Why

Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

Vol. XIII. PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 6, 1834. Whole No. 664.

Mosque of St. Sophia, Constantinople.



The principal church in Constantinople, which was dedicated by the founder of St. Sophia, to the eternal wisdom, had been twice destroyed by fire, before its present splendor was undertaken by Justinian. Anthemius formed the design, and his genius directed the hands of ten thousand workmen; after having surpassed in the fine silver we never delayed beyond the evening. The emperor himself, clothed in a linen tunic, surveyed each day their rapid progress, and encouraged their diligence by his familiarity, his coolness and his affability. The splendid dome of St. Sophia was consecrated by the patriarch, five years, eleven months, and ten days from the first foundation; and in the midst of the solemn festival, Justinian exclaimed, with devout vanity, "Glory be to God, who hath thought fit to vouchsafe to accomplish so great a work; I have vanquished you, O Solomon!" But the pride of the Roman Solomon, before twenty years had elapsed, was humbled by an earthquake, which overthrew the eastern part of the dome. Its splendour was again restored by the perseverance of the same prince; and in the thirty-sixth year of his reign, the edifice celebrated the second dedication of a temple, which remains, after twelve centuries, a stately monument of his fame. The architecture of St. Sophia, which is now converted into the principal mosch, has been imitated by the Turkish artists; but their rude temple still continues to excite the fond admiration of the Greeks, and the more rational curiosity of European travellers. The eye of the spectator is disappointed by an irregular prospect of half-domes and shapeless masses; the western front, the principal approach, is destitute of simplicity and magnificence; and the scale of dimensions has been much surpassed by several of the Latin cathedrals. But the architect who first erected an aerial cupola, is entitled to the praise of bold design and skilful execution. The dome of St. Sophia, illuminated by four-and-twenty windows, is formed into the small segment of a circle, that the depth is equal only to one-sixth of its diameter; the measure of that diameter is one hundred and fifteen feet; the two adjacent shells of a crescent has supplanted the cross, rises to the perpendicular height of one hundred and eighty feet above the pavement. The circle which encompasses the dome, lightly reposes on four strong arches, and their weight is firmly supported by four massy piles, whose strength is assisted on the northern and southern sides by four columns of porphyry. Two of these pillars, inscribed in a quadrangle, represents the form of the edifice; their lofty height is one hundred and forty-three feet, and two hundred and sixty-nine may be assigned for the extreme length from the gate of the vestibule to the last of the ten doors which open into the vestibule, and from the utmost projection of the exterior portico. That portico was the humble station of the penitents. The nave, or body of the church, was filled by the prostrate multitude of the women; but the two sexes were prudently distinguished, and the upper and lower galleries were allotted for the more private devotion of the emperor and the patriarch, divided the nave from the choir; and the space, as far as the steps of the altar, was occupied by the clergy and singers. The altar itself, a name which unfortunately has been corrupted to a profane use, is placed in the eastern recess, artificially built in the form of a demi-cylinder; and this sanctuary communicates by seven doors with the sacristy, the vestry, the baptistery, and the contiguous buildings, subservient either to the pomp of worship, or to the use of the ecclesiastic ministers. The memory of past calamities inspired Justinian with a due precaution, that wood, except for the doors, should be admitted into the new edifice; and the choice of the materials was directed by the same taste which displayed the splendour of the respective parts. The solid piles which sustained the cupola and its dependant chains, but the weight of the cupola was diminished by the levity of its substance, which consists either of pumice-stone, that floats in the water, or of bricks from the Isle of Rhodes, five times less ponderous than those of common clay. The whole frame of the edifice was constructed of brick; but those base materials were concealed by a crust of marble: and the inside of St. Sophia, the cupola, the two larger and the six smaller semidomes, the walls, the lunated recesses, and the pavement, display the pride and luxury of barbarians, with a rich and variegated profusion.

A variety of ornaments and figures was curiously expressed in mosaic; and the images of Christ, of the Virgin, of saints, and of angels, which have been defaced by Turkish fanaticism, were dangerous to the worship and to the reputation of the Greeks. According to the sanctity of each object, the precious metals were distributed in plate, in lamps, and in vases; and the illustrade of the choir, the capitals of the pillars, the ornaments of the doors and galleries, were of gilt bronze; the spectator was dazzled by the glittering aspect of the cupola; the sanctuary contained forty thousand pounds weight of silver; and the holy vases and vestments of the altar surpassed the purest gold, enriched with inestimable gems. Before the end of the second dedication of a temple, which remains, after twelve centuries, a stately monument of his fame. The architecture of St. Sophia, which is now converted into the principal mosch, has been imitated by the Turkish artists; but their rude temple still continues to excite the fond admiration of the Greeks, and the more rational curiosity of European travellers. The eye of the spectator is disappointed by an irregular prospect of half-domes and shapeless masses; the western front, the principal approach, is destitute of simplicity and magnificence; and the scale of dimensions has been much surpassed by several of the Latin cathedrals. But the architect who first erected an aerial cupola, is entitled to the praise of bold design and skilful execution. The dome of St. Sophia, illuminated by four-and-twenty windows, is formed into the small a curve, that the depth is equal only to one-sixth of its diameter; the measure of that diameter is one hundred and fifteen feet; the two adjacent shells of a crescent has supplanted the cross, rises to the perpendicular height of one hundred and eighty feet above the pavement. The circle which encompasses the dome, lightly reposes on four strong arches, and their weight is firmly supported by four massy piles, whose strength is assisted on the northern and southern sides by four columns of porphyry. Two of these pillars, inscribed in a quadrangle, represents the form of the edifice; their lofty height is one hundred and forty-three feet, and two hundred and sixty-nine may be assigned for the extreme length from the gate of the vestibule to the last of the ten doors which open into the vestibule, and from the utmost projection of the exterior portico. That portico was the humble station of the penitents. The nave, or body of the church, was filled by the prostrate multitude of the women; but the two sexes were prudently distinguished, and the upper and lower galleries were allotted for the more private devotion of the emperor and the patriarch, divided the nave from the choir; and the space, as far as the steps of the altar, was occupied by the clergy and singers. The altar itself, a name which unfortunately has been corrupted to a profane use, is placed in the eastern recess, artificially built in the form of a demi-cylinder; and this sanctuary communicates by seven doors with the sacristy, the vestry, the baptistery, and the contiguous buildings, subservient either to the pomp of worship, or to the use of the ecclesiastic ministers. The memory of past calamities inspired Justinian with a due precaution, that wood, except for the doors, should be admitted into the new edifice; and the choice of the materials was directed by the same taste which displayed the splendour of the respective parts. The solid piles which sustained the cupola and its dependant chains, but the weight of the cupola was diminished by the levity of its substance, which consists either of pumice-stone, that floats in the water, or of bricks from the Isle of Rhodes, five times less ponderous than those of common clay. The whole frame of the edifice was constructed of brick; but those base materials were concealed by a crust of marble: and the inside of St. Sophia, the cupola, the two larger and the six smaller semidomes, the walls, the lunated recesses, and the pavement, display the pride and luxury of barbarians, with a rich and variegated profusion.

* Toussaint says, upwards of 3,000.

[From the New England Galaxy.]

TALE OF ERROR.

On one of the very few clear afternoons of May of the present year, the Felton family were seated to tea in the parlor of their dwelling. The cloth had been removed. Mr. Felton lighted a cigar, as was his wont, and closed his eyes, to enjoy more tranquil sensations that stole over him. The nurse brought in a bright-eyed infant, and placed him in the arms of the beaming mother. The warm wind blew through the opened window and lifted the child's curls; then a little more roughly, till the tender frame shuddered, and then, victorious over the zephyr, the mimic man lifted his voice, and screamed long and lustily. The glad mother took him to the rocking chair in which his father sat, and bending over, placed the rose-like face where it could meet his eyes. Mr. Felton smiled, without opening them. He knew he was very happy; but he was not a man of words, and his wife was accustomed, and contented, to read in a smile, all that her heart longed for.

The folding doors opened into the front parlor, and sitting by the closed blind, was a young lady, beside over a little table. She had taken and raised a pair of blue eyes, fixed them for a moment upon the group in the other room, and then resumed her occupation.

Mr. Felton finished his cigar, and rose, to depart.

"Oh—I forgot; here are your tickets."

"And cannot you go with us?"

"No; business—but the Messenger will be in to-day, and I must be on the ground to see her."

"Well—then,—good bye."

Mr. Felton took his way to Long wharf; his wife rang for the nurse, showered kisses on the cherub face as it vanished, and then went into the other parlor.

"What a piece of work is man, Kate;—or rather, what a piece of *business*, is man! I was to inspect Mrs. Felton's new vessel right early; and they took every thing by the run; and the gentlemen who entered the dome of St. Sophia, might be tempted to suppose that it was the residence, or even the workshop of the Deity. Yet, as a model is the artifice, how insignificant is the labor of man, in adjusting himself raisiant enfer tainment,—but—

"But—husbands are as God pleases,' as the French woman said, and so you are very wisely happy as you are."

"Yes, and so you would be Catharine."

"Never."

"Which is to say, you know nothing about it."

"Which is to say, I don't know myself;" answered Miss Felton, archly.

"Which is to say the truth."

"Now don't suppose I am to be persuaded in this way, out of my single condition, Mr. Felton. Because you have been deceived in yourself, and into the married state; but the terrible unfortunate

RUSSIA.

The Political and Moral Effects of the Military System of Russia.—By Joseph Tarski, a Polish soldier.

It is but recently that Russia has appeared to us in her remote and frightful region as a colossus, whose voice reached us heightened by tempests, and whose smallest movement was felt by Europe even to the pillars of Hercules. In vain did the French people enact wonders at Zurich, Austerlitz and Friedland; 1812 followed with all its suffering and recent horror, and the future even was loaded with sinister predictions, for the genius of Rousseau had discovered in the North a force of gravitation towards the middle of Europe.

In short Russia from the midst of her snows and fogs, seemed like a menacing giant, whose eye was fixed upon his prey. Thank God this phantasmagoria has been dispelled.

Accomplished officers have travelled over this land of the North, which is as full of [illegible] of the Empires of Asia. Along with European dresses, fashions and language borrowed from France, are to be seen the habits, and terrible [illegible] of the Seraglio; there also to hear, is to obey—the knout supplies the place of the fatal cord. From the Major General to the individual lowest in the scale of the military hierarchy, to all, has the duty of extolling the power of the great empire been consigned, and all acquit themselves of it with the obedience of mutes. Thus the investigation of the stranger are circumscribed, and as for Catharine, cities were erected upon the map; for Nicholas which is easier, armies are created upon paper. Yet in spite of all these tricks of policy, the more intelligent officers have discovered the defects in the whole of this immense machine, the weakness in that power, the falseness of that imposing grandeur. But they would have found great difficulty in producing the same conviction in the mass of the people—the course of events has admirably brought about that effect.

Europe remained an attentive spectator of the struggle between the Russian empire and Turkey, a [illegible] prey, of which more recently she has taken the trouble to deprive Ibrahim, and yet she finds Russia reaching Adrianople only after two campaigns, she saw troops, but lately broken to tactics and discipline which they abhor, check, on some occasions, the disciplined battalions of Moscow, she beheld the siege of Varna, astonished at the slow progress, and [illegible] of the besiegers, as well as that the Russian genius was forced to resort to the aid of a French diplomatist, M. [illegible]

[illegible]

Saturday Evening Post.

Saturday, September 6.

COMMUNICATION.

The following proposal was made in writing to Joseph Hendrickson, in presence of William Tilton and Nathan Satterthwaite, (not members of the Society of Friends,) but was positively rejected by him, and the party styled "Orthodox," with whom he acts. It is a fact generally understood, that ever since the separation of the Society into two parties, Friends and Orthodox, the Friends have uniformly professed an earnest wish to settle with their Orthodox opponents on the just and equitable principles recommended by the court, and have made repeated efforts to prevail on them to do so. It must, therefore, be regretted, by the lovers of peace and christian charity of every denomination, that the advice of the court should have been spurned by the only party to whom it was applicable; and they will, no doubt, also regret to learn, that the said party, so far from exhibiting a disposition to comply with advice so truly christian and reasonable in itself, have taken measures again to make our courts the theatre of religious disputes, by commencing another suit at law, in New Jersey, against their brethren of the body of Friends whom they unjustly call "Hicksites."

In the Court of Appeals, in the last resort in all causes of law and equity in New Jersey—between

Stacy Decow, who is impleaded with Joseph Hendrickson, Appellant—and Thomas L. Shotwell, *Respondent.*	On Bill of Interpleader.
Thomas L. Shotwell and Elizabeth his wife, vs. Joseph Hendrickson.	On Bill to Foreclose.

Whereas, the court of Appeals aforesaid, did on the 15th day of this month (August) last past, dismiss the said appeal, and did direct that the clerk of the said court, should return to the clerk of the court of Chancery, all the papers by him received from the said clerk of the said court of Chancery, together with a copy of the said order, to the end that the court of Chancery might carry into effect the several decrees of the said court, appealed from as aforesaid, and might proceed therein agreeable to equity and the practice of the said court.

And, whereas, after the judgment of the said court [illegible]

[illegible]

THE POST OFFICE.

In relation to the recent sale of public documents by a clerk in the Philadelphia Post-office, the New York Star, says—

"This outrage is so great—so unparalleled—that the subject must be brought at an early period before Congress. We are no longer a government of laws."

The National Intelligencer remarks—

"The case is one of the most flagrant and indefensible abuses ever committed by the government."

The United States Telegraph—

"There are no bounds to the corruption and mismanagement of the Post Office Department. It is rotten to the core, and through all its branches. We do not believe, that to take all the European Governments together, there could be found, in their general administration, any department so thoroughly corrupt as our Post Office Department."

PIRATES.—The pirates, mentioned Saturday, as having arrived at Salem, have been examined by the U. S. District Attorney, removed to jail in Boston, and are to receive their trial in October. The prisoners are sixteen in number, and belonged to the piratical schooner Panda, which robbed the brig Mexican of Salem, on the high seas, nearly two years since. The commander of the Panda is one of the prisoners.

Of the sixteen, fourteen were on board the Panda, at the time the piracy was committed. The other two joined her on the coast of Africa. The prisoners are principally Spaniards, and belong to Havana—there are no Americans or English among them.

The robbery committed upon the Mexican was most audacious and cruel. She was bound to Rio Janeiro, and was plundered under Brazilian colors, on 20th Sept. 1832, lat. 33, long. 34 30, and robbed of $20,000 in specie, the officers and crew stripped of every thing valuable, fastened below, and the vessel set on fire with the horrid intention of destroying her with all on board. Captain Butman and his men succeeded in getting on deck thro' the scuttle which the pirates had left unsecured, extinguished the flames, and returned home.

[illegible]

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

We announce with deep regret the Rev. G. T. Bedell, an eminent Protestant [illegible] clergyman, died in Baltimore on Saturday last [illegible] body reached this city in the Baltimore boat [illegible] afternoon.

An oysterman named Jeremiah [illegible], accidentally fell into the river at Pine street, on Monday evening, and was drowned.

The artists of this city are about getting up an exhibition of their works.

Messrs. Wallace of Crawford, [illegible] of Erie, Ranken, of Mercer, Lacock and [illegible], of Beaver, all members of the last state legislature, have been nominated for re-election in their respective counties. They are among the most able and efficient men of western Pennsylvania.

Dr. Wm. Howard, U. S. Civil Engineer, engaged, by order of the War Department, in the examination of the Susquehanna river, with a view to a sloop and steamboat navigation from Chesapeake Bay to the lakes, died, in a fit of apoplexy at Baltimore, on Monday, the 25th ult.

Thirteen or fourteen of the [illegible] of one family in Mobile, were rendered dangerously sick, a few days since, by having arsenic administered in their food, by a female slave.

We learn from a western [illegible], who has just arrived in this city, that the [illegible] in the Pennsylvania Canal, near Waynesburg, has been repaired, and the canal is again in good [illegible].

Mr. Nathan Holmes was accidentally thrown from his horse and killed, about four miles from Carlisle, on the 23d ultimo. Mr. H. was only married on Tuesday, the 19th.

At Trenton, (N. J.) there has been a slight outpouring of the mobbish spirit. On Sunday night last, a number of persons collected around the colored Methodist church of that place, [illegible] a few yells and [illegible]

[illegible]

BANKS.—The National Intelligencer contains a general abstract of the State Banks in the several States and Territories of the Union, compiled from returns made in the years 1833-34 to the Legislatures of the several States, and from estimates; together with statements of the number of Banks and the amount of capital authorized since the said returns were made out. From this it appears that the number of State Banks are as follows:

States.	Banks.	States.	Banks.
Maine,	29	Ohio,	20
New-Hampshire,	22	Kentucky,	3
Massachusetts,	102	Tennessee,	3
Rhode-Island,	51	North-Carolina,	7
Connecticut,	21	Georgia,	13
Vermont,	17	Alabama,	5
New-York,	78	Louisiana,	10
New-Jersey,	26	Mississippi,	3
Pennsylvania,	41	District of Columbia,	8
Delaware,	7	Florida,	6
Maryland,	8	Michigan,	5
Virginia,	4		
		Total	506

With a capital of $170,122,792 12 paid in. The number of Banks chartered but not in operation when the above returns were made is 43, with a capital of $30,270,000. Total banking capital authorized and paid in $200,323,792 12. Notes in circulation $77,438,782 82. Specie and specie funds on hand $17,081,704 65.

ELECTIONS IN THE WEST.

The Washington (N. C.) Statesman, a decided Jackson paper, in reference to the recent elections, says—"Full returns have not reached us; but enough is known to render it tolerably certain, *that the Administration have lost the great West.* In *Kentucky, Indiana* and *Illinois*, the Jackson party have, no doubt, been defeated—and in *Ohio*, the same thing appears to be probable. A Northern paper says, that the President's refusing to sign the Wabash Improvement bill, decided the question in Illinois and Indiana. We are not at all surprised at the course things are taking."

WESTERN ELECTIONS. KENTUCKY.

The Frankford (Ky.) Commonwealth gives the following as the exact situation of parties in the ensuing legislature in that state:

In Senate—Whigs,	21
Jacksonians,	16
In the H. of R.—Whigs,	74
Jacksonians,	25

Indiana.—The last Indianapolis Journal contains returns of the gubernatorial election from every county in this state, except four. The aggregate is

For Noble, (Whig)	36,056
Reed, (Jackson)	26,425
Present ascertained Whig majority,	9,631

In 1831, the votes in the same counties were, for Noble 23,087, for Reed 20,204—majority 2,883.

Whig gain since 1831, 6,748.

Horrible Accident.—About half past six o'clock on Monday, a most horrible accident occurred in the Park, opposite Lovejoy's Hotel. It appears a tame squirrel had escaped from its cage, and perched upon one of the branches of a tree within the railings. This collected a mob of boys, who commenced throwing stones; one or two attempted to clamber up the trees, but were warned off, the bystanders being fearful of their sustaining injury from the flying stones. Some of the boys, however, succeeded in getting up the tree, when one of them, a lad of about 14, named Charles Morgan, who had ascended higher than the rest, in attempting to reach another limb seized hold of a rotten branch which was unable to sustain his weight and gave way, precipitating him on the spikes of the iron railing, and completely empaling him; two of the spikes entered his brain, and a third his cheek—he died almost instantly; receiving no other wounds and bruises.—*N. Y. Star.*

SINGULAR INCIDENT.—One of the Police officers, having found a man last week lying in the street, [illegible]

[illegible]

FOREIGN NEWS.

The unpleasant news from the West Indies, is fully confirmed by a recent arrival at New York.

A strong rural police had been established at Barbadoes, for the greater security of the white population, and every precaution taken to suppress all indications of insurrection. Sufficient time however had not elapsed since the act went into operation for any decided manifestation of discontent.

In *Trinidad* the Lieut. Governor has also required that the several militia regiments be placed immediately in the highest state of serviceable equipment and discipline. Inspections and weekly parades are also ordered, as a prudential measure against any disturbance.

Since the foregoing was in type we find by an arrival from St. Thomas, a confirmation of the disturbance at St. Kitts, mentioned above, with the further circumstance that all the marines from four men of war from the harbour, marched to Brimestone Hill, with the regulars, where they took many of the insurgents prisoners, severely whipped some, banished several to Bermuda, and ordered others for execution.

From the Madrid Gazette of the 19th.

Particulars of the Disturbances at Madrid.

From an early hour of the morning reports of the mortality produced by the prevailing diseases became more rife and extended, and in proportion as the number of new cases and occurring deaths were disclosed, so in the natural proportion were people's minds disquieted and disturbed respecting them. To other causes in course of time was added a new one—that the fountains had been poisoned, and this, from its enormity, soon absorbed all others; for unfortunately, receiving countenance from some circumstances which accompanied it, it soon wholly possessed the public mind, and greatly disturbed public order and tranquility. It appeared that a boy of ten, but of a cunning beyond his years, the son of an ex-royalist volunteer, was found with a small vessel in his hand in the fountain of Avapies.—This occurrence alarmed the immediate neighbors, and the additional circumstance of an alcalde having removed the vessel, in order to have its contents analysed, but aggravated the alarm.

About the same time two manufacturers of cigars in the city were detected, upon whom were found various small cakes of *nux vomica*, which they said had been given them at an eating-house in the Calle de los Coyos, where, upon examination, were found two pounds and seven ounces of the same material, which the owner admitted he had received for working up, from the junta of pharmacy. An hour after this discovery a party of people at the Puerta del sol stopped a young man of 20 years, whom they accused of having thrown some powders into the tanks of the fountains in that neighborhood, but whom they treated so roughly, that he died whilst they were conducting him to prison. Public irritation being thus increased by these new excitements, the people turned out in a body and rushed towards the college of Jesuits, whence they said, shots had been fired against them, and where an agent of destruction, with the *nux vomica* cakes upon his person, had sought refuge, the Jesuits closing their doors upon him and ringing the alarm-bell.

Upon the arrival of his Excellency the Captain General of Police at this spot, he found that the populace had already scaled the convent and killed six of the Jesuits, and in the recess of the bolted gate, four others had been put to death. Whilst this was passing in this quarter, another party of the mob had formed together in the quarter of St. Thomas by previous arrangement, for an attack also upon the same convent. It was said that the mob were first provoked by a shot fired from the place against the Captain of the police, which proved the signal for the insurrection, and that the mob then assailed the place in a body, forced open the doors, and killed the defenders. The unexpected appearance of the Captain General put a stop to further violence, and he left upon the spot a sufficient guard of military and police to guard against their renewal.

Thoughtlessness.—He is, perhaps, diligent, and acquires something for himself; and he teaches what he learns, as fast as he learns it, instead of nourishing and storing it like a seed, which after many days should bring forth the fruit of knowledge a hundred fold—reminding one of those shallow, artificial basins we sometimes meet with in palace gardens, which pour out as fast as they receive waters not their own, and are full to-day and empty to-morrow, instead of resembling a natural spring, and being an inexhaustible well-head of waters of a constant flow and fulness.—*Posthumous papers, &c.*

Devotion.—Blessed is that mind which has acquired the habit of religious exercise! Those who have recourse to it only in their moment of need, will find relief from it, it is true; but oh! how feebly and scantily, [illegible]

[illegible]

BANK NOTE PRICE CURRENT.

[illegible]

CONSTITUTION OF TENNESSEE.

The Tennessee Convention has succeeded, after a session of three months, in agreeing in committee, upon the provisions of a new constitution for that state. The report of the committee is now undergoing a revision before the convention, paragraph by paragraph, and it is probable another month will elapse before the whole matter is finally settled. The following are some of the provisions agreed to in committee.

Imprisonment for debt is abolished, in all cases where there is no presumption of fraud, and where the debtor delivers up his estate for the benefit of creditors, according to law.

Members of the legislature are made ineligible to any office or place of trust, during the time for which they were elected, except that of justice of the peace, or trustees of a literary institution.

The legislature is prohibited from passing laws for emancipating the slaves without the consent of the owner, or without paying the owner a full equivalent in money.

The legislature is prohibited from chartering more than one bank, at any one session, and that a regular session. No Bank Charter is ever to be renewed; nor shall the legislature have any power to take stock in any bank, which shall operate as a pledge of the public faith, and subject the people to taxation for its redemption.

Lotteries are expressly prohibited in the State, and the passage of laws forbidding the sale of foreign tickets is made the duty of the legislature.

Divorces by the legislature are forbidden. They may authorise the Courts to grant divorces, by uniform laws.

The elective franchise is extended to every free white male 21 years of age, who is a citizen of the United States, and for six months immediately preceding the day of the election, has resided in the county where he offers his vote: "*Provided*, that no person shall be disqualified from voting in any election of this State on account of color, who is now by the existing laws of the State, a competent witness in a Court of Justice against a white man." All free men of color are exempt from military duty in time of peace. In all elections to be made by the General Assembly, the members are required to vote *viva voce*. All other elections to be by ballot. All property may be taxed by the Legislature, provided that *no one species of property shall be taxed higher than any other species of property of equal value*.

Ministers of the gospel are made ineligible to a seat in the Legislature. No persons who denies the existence of a God, or of a future state of rewards and punishments, is eligible to any office in the civil department of the state; and any citizen of or resident in the state who shall be concerned in a duel, either as principal or second, or bear or accept a challenge, or aid or abet in fighting a duel, is excluded from holding any office of honor or profit in the state, and made liable to such other punishment as the Legislature may prescribe.

The Legislature and Governor to be chosen for two years, after the next term, which is to be three. The elections are in August. The first election in 1835—the second in 1838; and every two years thereafter.

Judges of the Supreme Court are to be elected for twelve years, and will then be re-eligible; Judges of the Inferior Courts, eight years. Judges may not charge Juries with respect to matters of fact, but may state the testimony and declare the law.

REPUBLIC OF LETTERS.

The eighth number of this popular periodical, has just been issued from the press. It contains a continuation of the Letters of Lady Montagu. This work is perhaps the cheapest of the kind published. Each number contains sixteen large quarto pages, filled with small type, and is furnished for six cents. The selections for the publication, so far, have been carefully and judiciously made.

C. P. Fessenden, 113 South Second street, is the agent for the work in this city.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.

This house was opened for the season, a few evenings since, under the management of Messrs. Maywood, Rowbotham and Pratt. During the recess, the building has been beautifully refitted and decorated, and it is now, unquestionably, the handsomest and most comfortable theatre in the city.

An excellent stock company has been engaged; and from the well known industry, enterprise and liberality of the managers, a profitable season is anticipated.

During the past week, Miss Pelham, Miss Elphinstone, Mr. Burton and Mr. Hunt, from the London theatres, have been introduced, much to the satisfaction of the play-going public. The ladies stand at the head of the profession, and Burton is a genuine son of comedy, full of life, humour and drollery. Mr. Hunt is a vocalist of superior merit.

Among the stock company are Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. Wood and Mr. Murdock. [illegible]

CHANGE OF PRICES.

[illegible]

ENORMOUS MEDICAL FEES.

[illegible]

SHERIDAN KNOWLES.

[illegible]

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

Transactions of the Geological Society.

Part first of the first volume of the Transactions of the Geological Society of Pennsylvania, has just been published in octavo form, embracing nearly 200 pages, and embellished with a number of interesting and well executed lithographs. It contains a variety of well written and valuable articles, among which are the following:

On the Geological position of certain beds which contain numerous fossil marine plants of the family Fucoides, near Lewistown, Pa. By Richard C. Taylor, F. G. S.

An essay on the gold region of the United States, by James Dickson, F. G. S.

Some experiments on a sulphated Ferruginous earth, from Kent county, Del. with a view to ascertain its commercial value. By Jacob Green, M. D.

Description of a new Trilobite from Nova Scotia, from the pen of the same writer.

On the structure of the teeth in the "Edentata," fossil and recent. By Rich. Harlan, M. D.

Critical notices of various organic remains, hitherto discovered in North America, by the same writer.—This essay embraces much valuable information in relation to the skeletons of large animals which have been found in our continent.

Observations on Mineralogy, by Professor Andres Del Rio, President of the Geological Society.

On the localities in Tennessee, in which bones of the Gigantic Mastodon have been found. By G. Troost, M. D.

Report of the committee appointed by the Geological Society of Pennsylvania, to investigate the Rappahannock Gold Mines of Virginia. By Profs. Del Rio and Millington.

All the above articles evidence talent, industry and attentive research, and to those interested in geology and mineralogy, they will prove a rich source of entertainment. It is gratifying to find that the Geological Society of this State already embraces so many gentlemen of learning and genius. The cause of science will be greatly benefitted by their labours, and the public generally, edified and instructed by their researches in the mystery and wonders of our soil. From the essay on the gold region of the United States, we make the subjoined extracts. The writer, after expressing the opinion that the mines of this country, are richer than those of Gorgo Soco, in the Brazils, or the Uralian chain of Mountains—says:

In Russia, splendid and interesting as are the gold specimens found in the deposite mines of the county Demidoff, yet in Georgia, North Carolina, and principally Virginia, in the United States, the writer has met with numerous instances where the weight of specimens of solid gold, and the character, has been much superior. The mines of the Brazils, the Gorgo Soco itself, cannot be compared with a vein known to the writer as existing in the United States. Specimens from Jono a and California, he has seen in Mexico, as also from El Oro and Angangeo, and from the north in Zacatecas and Chihuahua. They were indeed interesting and beautiful, but are not to be compared with those of the gold regions of the United States. Even the far famed mass of gold in the cabinet of St. Petersburg, does not weigh as much by several ounces, as that which was found in North Carolina. In that portion of the gold region of the United States, situated within the chartered limits of Georgia, the richest mineral belt, if it may be so termed, is met with in talcose slate and granite formations, alternating with hornblende, slate, gneiss and chlorate slate, taking a direction nearly N. N. E. and S. S. W. between the Chestatee and Chatahoochee rivers, in Habersham county, near the Cherokee nation, crossing subsequently the Chestatee and entering the Cherokee county, it passes the Etowah river, and pursues an unvarying course till we meet it again on the banks of the Coosa river in the Creek nation, in the state of Alabama.

There are other mineral "belts" of gold veins and mines running a parallel course, at stated intervals and distances from each other—generally from eight to ten miles—and are to be met with low down towards Augusta, on the Savannah river. These latter cross the Chatahoochee below Columbus. They are terminated in their nearer approach to the seaboard of the Atlantic, by the disappearance of the primitive formation, which occurs a short distance above Augusta. This same position of the rocks occurs a little above Fredericksburg in Virginia, where the primitive formation also terminates towards the coast. The same geological features are presented, as in the neighbourhood of Augusta, Georgia.

Following the course of the upper mineral belt of Georgia, which is at a distance of from twenty-five to thirty miles from the Blue Ridge chain of mountains, we met it in comparatively the same aspect, in South Carolina and North Carolina: where, however, the gold region enters Virginia, a sensible difference occurs in relation to its position with the Blue Ridge. The upper mineral belts cross the Blue Ridge, and pass on through the valley between that chain and the Alleghanies. It is only the lower mineral belts that are met with in Virginia, on this side of the Blue Ridge.

The largest amount of gold has been obtained from a class of mines generally known by the name of "branch mines" or stream mines; situated in the beds of rivers and rivulets and ravines. The capital required to work such mines being small, and the profits almost immediate and daily, a few machines called "rockers" for washing the gravel strata in which the gold is found, and some negroes with the necessary digging tools, are the preparations for opening and profitably working a mine of this nature. Many hundred negroes are yearly employed in the different states for this purpose, and in general very profitably. It is considered that a mine of ordinary importance will yield from one to five dwts. to the hand per day. [illegible]

[From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.]

ON BOOK-KEEPING.

Having attended a course of instruction by Mr. Megonegal in this science, and being requested to give my opinion of his system, I was first disposed to decline, because, in expressing my sentiments, I might be exposed to censure as if attaching to my judgment more importance than it could deserve. His system, however, is of such importance, that a person who has completed a course of study with him, may, I think, in a case of this peculiar kind, be justly blamed for refusing to give an opinion when required.

With book-keeping, as with companions, it is of more importance to know which to avoid than which to choose, for good systems are as scarce as good companions, and all that one can learn from bad ones is that so much time has been worse than thrown away. The teacher who really deserves the public patronage, is that one who gives the student the most correct knowledge, and takes from him the least amount of time in giving him the requisite perfection.

There have been too many that have attempted to teach this science, who have been little more fit for it than a child of three years of age. That the public may avoid such professors, I recommend them to Mr. MEGONEGAL, at his Mercantile Academy, S. W. corner of Sixth and Race streets, where they will be able to accomplish, in a few lessons, not only the valuable science of Book-keeping, but also the most correct system of Penmanship taught in the Union.

Before I received instruction from Mr. M., I had been through several sets of books under another teacher, who styled himself one of our most able instructors, where, after several months, I found I knew little more about the science than when I began. I then went to Mr. Megonegal's Academy, where in three days time, I found I had been actually imposed upon by my former instructor. All I wish is to put the public on their guard, so that by placing themselves under the instruction of Mr. Megonegal, they will be able to avoid those *professors* who are not possessors of the science.

Mr. Megonegal's qualifications as a teacher of this science are well known to the public, by his admirable success in teaching pupils with more brevity, and giving them a more thoro' understanding of the subject, than any other instructor in the United States.

WM. H. WATSON.

COMMUNICATION.

Having a wish to acquire a knowledge of Book keeping on its best principles, I made a journey to Philadelphia, a distance of nearly 300 miles, principally for that purpose. On arriving in that city, my attention was attracted by an advertisement in a daily print in which the writer asserted that a variety of branches are taught by him in a superior manner—Book Keeping, Short Calculation &c. &c. and an abundance of lectures withal. I applied to him, and spent five weeks in writing, committing long and tedious tasks, day after day, attending to long lectures, and at the end of that time I was not satisfied that I had learned any thing that was understood, and withal he manifested particularly a great dislike to Mr. Megonegal, and his plan of teaching, and remarked that Mr. Megonegal did not lecture, &c.

Being much dissatisfied, I called on a respectable mercantile house, Messrs. Craig & Sargent, to whom I return my sincere thanks, and asked of them if there was a teacher in the city who taught book-keeping on correct principles. They informed me that Mr. Megonegal would teach me, for whom they would guarantee. I also called on Mr. Appleton, a gentleman from Boston, who informed me that he had studied with many who were celebrated teachers in the United States, but neither of them appeared to teach the correct principles, when contrasted with Mr. Megonegal. He accomplished the task with one tenth of the labor on the part of the student, and with ten times as much knowledge. I commenced with Mr. Megonegal, and in six days I closed my full set of books, and apparently without much labor, when compared with the other. I have not a doubt as it respects my competency. I have examined a large number of treatises of the best in use, and half of the labor in Mr. Megonegal's system will accomplish double that of any other, therefore I think it an indispensable duty to me to lay these facts before the public, as there is so much deception used by ignorant teachers of this valuable branch of education. The public are also much indebted to Mr. R. Megonegal for his true system, of Penmanship and Book-keeping.

A. FRUSTRATUS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Many individuals are aware that Mr. R. Megonegal of this city is a teacher of Book-keeping and Penmanship. I know from experience that the science of Book keeping, by double entry, is imperfectly understood by many pretended teachers of the art; and consequently, I am fully disposed, with confidence, to recommend the above teacher and his system to the public.

The learner can with a little attention, acquire a perfect knowledge of the science from Mr. R. M. in a very short period of time. His system is founded on scientific and brief mercantile principles. I think it my duty to lay this before the public, as there are so many false publications by teachers who know nothing of the science of Book-keeping. Also, his system of Penmanship is very superior, and the pupil is enabled to write with the greatest ease and rapidity in a very few lessons, with a perfect knowledge of the system.

R. R. HARPER.

Philadelphia, Sept. 3, 1834.

Dreadful Calamity.—The Cambridge Chronicle states that the dwelling of Mr. Henry M. Turner, about two miles from that town, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 24th ult. and that Mr. T's. oldest son, aged six or seven years, perished in the flames. In the hurry and consternation attending the discovery of the fire on the part of the family, the child was forgotten and left behind, asleep. The Editor adds: the instant the horrible truth flashed upon his mind, the frantic father rushed towards his son. Thrice did he attempt to reach him; but thrice did the intervening volume of smoke and heat check his respiration, and send him staggering back for breath. It was beyond human power to save the poor little fellow, and he was swallowed up in the conflagration.

Insurrection at St. Kitts.

The New Haven Herald of Tuesday, contains the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Thomas to his correspondent in the former place. It is dated the 14th ultimo, several days later than our previous advices, and bodes much mischief from the progress of the insurrection.

"There have been some famous doings in St. Kitts. The negroes have all turned out. There is a vessel down from that Island this morning, which brings the news that after a great deal of trouble they have been brought into subjection again, with the exception of about three hundred, who are still in the mountains. Those who have been taken were severely flogged, so [illegible]

LITERARY

Beckford's New Work.—The extraordinary being who built Fonthill Abbey, and lived in its glorious apartments surrounded by all the elegancies and luxuries of a monarch—who had the *taste* not only of a prince, but of an artist and an author, has at length been induced to publish his gorgeous descriptions of Italy, Spain and Portugal, as they existed under the old regimes, before Bonaparte overran and conquered those countries, and a more surprising literary effort it has not fallen to our lot to read this many a day.—Lord Byron, who designated Beckford as "England's wealthiest son," has described the palace of Cintra in Portugal, where our author first began to exhibit his tastes for luxury and the fine arts, by collecting round him all the elegances and expensive toys which money could purchase.

Here Beckford enjoyed the society of the royal family, and the highest dignitaries of the church, and hired the best musicians of the continent to minister to his pleasures. In his book he has given an account of this residence, as well as curious anecdotes of the royal families of both Spain and Portugal. This work, which has lain unpublished *for fifty years*, is now given to the world to vindicate the author's claim to certain original ideas which Lord Byron, Moore, and Rogers, who had read it in the confidence of friendship, had filched and turned into poetry. The work has excited, of course, a very great sensation in England, and from the extracts furnished by the July number of the London Quarterly Review, we were led to expect the highest gratification from the contents; we need scarcely say, that having been favored with the proofs as they came from the American press, we have derived that species of pleasure from the perusal which attends the reading of the works of the master minds of romance; but here all is reality—gorgeous, splendid, nervous poetry dressed in the garb of prose. Well may the Quarterly Review remark, that they "risk nothing in predicting that Mr. Beckford's Travels will henceforth be classed among the most elegant productions of modern literature;" the reviewer adds, "they will be forthwith translated into every language of the continent, and will keep his name alive centuries after all the brass and marble he ever piled together."

This very curious and interesting work will be issued to-day, in Waldie's Select Circulating Library, where it will, we understand, be furnished for twenty-five cents to subscribers, though its cost in London exceeds *seven dollars*. The editor has given some interesting particulars respecting Mr. Beckford, and embodied in the "Library" a full and graphic account of Fonthill Abbey itself, which forms an appropriate accompaniment to the sketches.—*Inquirer*.

THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE,

Devoted to Commerce, Politics, Literature, and the Current News of the day.

Persons who may be desirous of being furnished with a daily paper, during the progress of the important elections in New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, N. York, and a number of other states, will be furnished with the Philadelphia Gazette, for three months, at the following rates.

Daily paper, served in the city and liberties, at the residences of subscribers, for 3 months, $2 00

Country paper, published three times a week, for the same period, and forwarded promptly by mail, $1 25

The ensuing months of September, October and November, will, it is evident, be months of absorbing interest in the political world. During that period, the states of Maine, Vermont, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Delaware, Maryland, Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Massachusetts and New York, hold their annual elections—and in the present state of excitement between the two great contending parties, the one in favour of, and the other opposed to the measures of the national administration, the returns of these elections will be looked for with anxiety and impatience. The interest felt in this contest, is unusually great, and it is of such a character, that all are concerned in the result. The publisher of the Philadelphia Gazette, proposes, therefore, during the period of excitement, to issue an extra number of copies, in order to gratify the curiosity of those who receive no daily journal, on terms which will be within the reach of all. With this view he will furnish the Gazette, for three months, for the sum of *two dollars*, and the tri-weekly paper, containing all the reading matter of the daily, for *one dollar and twenty five cents*.

The Philadelphia Gazette receives in exchange, papers from all sections of the Union, and the editor is thereby enabled to furnish his readers daily, with the latest political intelligence. Local and foreign news, and all matters within the sphere of a daily journal, receive prompt attention, and important extracts from the New York papers, are frequently given in the Gazette of the same afternoon. This arrangement will be continued as long as the Eastern mail continues to arrive at a seasonable hour. Care will be taken, in furnishing the results of elections, to procure the most correct accounts, in order that the reader may not be deceived or misled.

Subscriptions received at the publication office, No. 36 Carter's Alley, and by the publisher's agents generally.

☞ *Subscriptions from the country, in all cases, must be paid in advance.*

S. C. ATKINSON, Publisher.

To Readers and Correspondents.

When addressing the publisher respecting subscribers, please *always* mention at what post office their papers are received.

"To my last Cigar," by C. C. L. will meet attention.

"To A." by S. will be inserted.

"A Father's Lament for his First Born," is on file.

"Pintz," is strongly objectionable, as he impugns the motives of a portion of the religious community. He should learn to exercise towards others, the same charity which he desires to receive himself.

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

Aug. 29.—Received from | *Received from*
Eldin Field, Esq. [illegible] | Wm. Mitchell, Esq. [illegible]

[illegible]

Tam O'Shanter.

A few Gentlemen

Lehigh Coal Reduced.

Brandywine Chalybeate Springs,

[illegible]

ALMANACK.

1834. SEPT.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER.	MOON'S PHASES.
6 Saturday,	5 38	6 22	4 44	
7 Sunday,	5 40	6 20	5 38	D. H. M.
8 Monday,	5 41	6 19	6 31	
9 Tuesday,	5 42	6 18	7 29	
10 Wednesday,	5 43	6 17	8 23	New 3 9 47
11 Thursday,	5 45	6 15	9 17	First 10 12 50
12 Friday,	5 46	6 14	10 10	Full 17 6 15
13 Saturday,	5 47	6 13	11 1	Last 24 9 30

Saving Fund Society.—The Northern Liberty, Kensington and Spring Garden Saving Fund Society receive deposites on Mondays and Thursdays of each week, from 3 o'clock, P. M. until 6, at their office, No. 330 North Third below Green street.

The Rev. John Chamber, pastor of the First Independent Church, is engaged to preach at the Philadelphia Orphan Asylum, next Sabbath afternoon, at half-past 3 o'clock.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday, 28th ult. by the Rev. Thos. G. Allen, Mr. Edward W. Benning, to Miss Elizabeth Nixon.

In this city, the 28th ult. by the Right Rev. Bishop Onderdonk, Doct. Benjamin B. Brown, of St. Louis, Mo. to Miss Eliza R. A. Ritter, of Nassau, New Providence.

At Paris, France, on the first July, 1834, in the house of his Excellency, Edward Livingston, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. S. of America, to France, before Daniel Brent, Esq. Consul of the U. S. of America for Paris, by the Reverend George Lefevre, John Robert Poinat, Esq. to Miss Louisa Cecilia Flour, both of Philadelphia.

On the 26th ult. by the Rev. John Chambers, Mr. Peter Stutzer, to Miss Mary Hunter, all of this city.

On the 28th ult. by the same, Mr. John Israel Shilking, to Miss Mary Fox, both of this city.

On the 22d day of July, by the Rev. James Mitchell, Stephen Pillsbury, of Shaply, State of Maine, to Miss Mary Naugel, of Southwark.

On Thursday the 28th ult. by the Rev. Zelotes Fuller, Mr. John Gesner, to Miss Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Huver, all of this city.

At New Orleans, on Thursday evening, 7th ult. by the Rev. W. M. Curtiss, Mr. John Cortright, to Miss Ann B. Smith, both of New Jersey.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Hughes, John Creach Smith, to Cecelia Julia, daughter of Felix Thibault, Esq. all of this city.

In Brooklyn, N. Y. on the evening of the 24th ult. Mr. Samuel Elliott, to Miss Margaret Gallagah, both of this city.

In Cambridgeport, Mass. on the 28th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Stearns, Mr. Belcher Hancock, of Philadelphia, to Miss Ann S. Hancock, only daughter of Mr. Solomon Hancock, of C.

In this city, on Monday evening, Sept. 1st, by the Rev. Samuel R. Berrien, Richard T. Archer, Esq. of Miss. to Miss Ann Barnes, of Port Gibson, Mississippi.

In this city, on Tuesday evening, September 2d, by the Rev. Dr. Brinckley, Mr. Arthur F. Keene, of the city of Dublin, Ireland, to Miss Elizabeth Lewis, eldest daughter of Mr. Aaron Clement, of the former place.

[illegible]

DEATHS.

[illegible]

JUST PUBLISHED,

ATKINSON'S CASKET,

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1834.

EMBELLISHMENTS:

A Copperplate View of Third Street Hall, Philadelphia; The Leaning Tower of Pisa; Saint Paul's Church, New York; Music, "Her Eyes the Glow-Worm lend Thee."

CONTENTS.

Description of Third Street Hall; Julia Grey, by Mark Bancroft; The Great West, &c.; Indian Poem; The Leaning Tower of Pisa, with a view; St. Paul's Church, New York, with a view; Notes on Friendship; Prophetic Power of Dreams; The Schwartz General; The Beggar; The Fool in Purgatory; Col. Boone, the Backwoodsman; A Scene in Virginia; Jugglers; Wit and Sentiment.

POETRY.

Spiritual Worship; In Memory of James Ross, by Milford Bard; Gentlewoman, by Avon Bard; Thought of Byron; My Mother; The Vision; On the Death of La Fayette; The Millennium; On a Group of Girls at Prayers; The Bonny Land; Whilst my poor Barque is Stormy way; Finesse, by R. B. R.; Her Eyes the Glow Worm lend thee, set to music; I'm not a Single Man; A Poet's Love Song; Conjectures, &c.

Those who wish to subscribe to the present volume, will please forward their orders soon, as we have printed but a small number of copies over those actually subscribed for.—Small notes of sound banks will be received at par value.

Address (post paid) SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, 36 Carter's Alley, Philadelphia.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE BOOK OF NATURE,

NO. 2—VOL. 2.

Embellished with 10 elegant 4to. Copperplate Engravings.

PLATE 130—Quadrupeds—Thibet Musk, Guinea Musk, Java Musk, Mouse Deer.

131—Quadrupeds—Mastiff, Bull-dog, Harlequin Dog, Dalmatian Dog.

132—Ornithology—Wood Ibis, Black faced Ibis, Bald Ibis, Italian Courier, White Headed Curlew, Wimbrel.

133—Ornithology—Carunculated Chatterer, Purple-breasted Chatterer, Pompadour Chatterer, Red Chatterer, Cape Coly, White backed Coly.

134—Ichthyology—Chinese Tobacco Pipe Fish, Spotted Tobacco Pipe Fish, Bony Pike, Sea Pike, Brazilian Pike, European Argentine.

135—Ichthyology—Six varieties of the Trunk Fish—This is one of the most remarkable in the Fish tribe. Their head and body instead of scales, are covered with bony plates, so articulated as to form a sort of an inflexible shield, which completely invests them. Some of them are considered poisonous.

136—Entomology—Thirteen varieties of the order Coleoptera.

137—Entomology—Nine varieties of the order Aptera—Spiders.

138—Conchology—Two varieties of Shells.

139—Zoology—Eight species of Vermes.

This valuable and scientific work will be completed in two volumes, embellished with 240 fine engravings, comprising several thousand figures of Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, Insects, Shells, Zoophytes, Botany, &c. &c. &c. intended to embrace the whole range of Natural History. The descriptive part is conducted by several scientific gentlemen who devote great labor and research in the determination of making it correct as possible.

One great source of the patronage anticipated by the proprietor is from Schools and Colleges, and as the figures represented are models of elegance and correct drawing, it will form a work for consultation by the Painter, Engraver, Drawing Master and Student, and will be of inestimable advantage in the prosecution of their practice. In short, it will be adapted to the capacity and suited for the [illegible]

Transactions of the Geological Society of Pennsylvania.

[illegible]

Information Wanted

[illegible]

Umbrellas Lost.

[illegible]

Gun and Rifle Manufactory.

[illegible]

Daniel Frowart,

[illegible]

Stolen.

[illegible]

Carpet Manufactory,

[illegible]

"The Downfall of Babylon,"

[illegible]

Ten Dollars Reward.

[illegible]

Ten Dollars Reward.

[illegible]

Ten Dollars Reward.

[illegible]

Baker's Intelligence Office,

[illegible]

Lehigh Nut Coal,

[illegible]

Vol. XIII.

Variety is the spice of Life,
That gives it all its flavour.

The following lines were written by the late Miss Martha Day, a daughter of President Day, of Yale College.

TWILIGHT FANCIES.

I would not wish that when my grave
A rose or myrtle bough should know,
Nor o'er the willow there should wave,
Nor sought but wild flowers should be seen

I would n o wish that there I love
Should wander there at close of day,
And think of her who whom they rove
As dwelling only with decay.

O gazing on the little mound,
Imagine all they cannot see,
And, starting at the slightest sound,
Weep, chilled by horror thrill of me.

No, but in each familiar spot,
Which both to me and them was dear,
Though I would be by them forgot,
Yet ne'er remembered with a tear.

In the sweet home I found so well,
Round them unseen I would be still,
Touching the summer breeze to swell
With notes of spirit music.

And mingling in this hall-lured strain
Should lessons as ambiguous seem,
And bringing thoughts of future pain,
Should still forbid them to repose.

Or when around the cheerful hearth
Parents and children meet as ere,
While heart each heart with love and mirth,
Oh, should I wish those hearts to grace?

Yet I would listen in the air
And bend each heart with sadn unknown,
Till they should feel my spirit there,
Bringing to every look dread fear.

Each glance of childhood's sparkling eye,
Each thrilling sound of childish glee,
And every passive look of joy
All should some toh o bear of me.

Yet with my memory should not come
One thought of dear affections crossed,
Or any shade in that dear home,
To which I wish could be lost.

"Your home has a troublous long lot," said a friend to Theodore Hook. "Yes," said he, "it is a lot too long."

Never betray a confidence or trust reposed in you there may be circumstances which may arise to cause a confidence, and claim to deceive or betray it.

What is the meaning of "a minor canon" on the affairs of the church? "A sort of a gun, to be sure, was the reply."

A witness in court, being interrogated as to his knowledge of the defendant in the case, said he knew him extremely well, for he had supped with him, and lived with him, and knew him intimately.

An Irish gentleman having purchased an alarm clock, an acquaintance asked him what he intended to do with it. "Why," said he, "I intend most conscientiously to keep it going."

A man who passes through life without marriage, is like a true nauseous left by the bedder in the room. The half that is completed runs to decay from neglect, or becomes of but a small use, by wanting the addition of that which makes the whole useful.

We have found a good story illustrative of the traffic in the affairs of the New Bedlamites, and of the illustrative nature of some of their profits. A good old lady of that town had two sons, each one is bad enough, to be sure, but, such as they are, the Bedlamites, though six mad to, who hadn't sought one or, that whose age was not quite so mean as he is rather, "they would make live dollars profit a piece on swapping with each other."

Now may be a rich Fact.—We were much pleased with a story told on the other day, respecting the medical sometimes adopted in such towns as the Lakes in the west of this State. A man had a cough to take, and a piece of pork is tied upon the plate, the trip on the back, and the man is told to "go to sleep, who is not always easy to bring, but often produces soothing and relishing effect. Indeed he makes the meal grow, and the sweetness and delicacy according to his custom, he is tasting the pork over with his nose, to assuage the appetite for food, and thus he is relieved from all the ordinary ills, by one hour and shoulders.—Mercantile Journal.

THE COAL-HEAVER AND HIS "PETER."

In the Court of Record on Monday a man named Coman, with a carefully cultivated pair of carroty mustachios, which nearly touched the prominent bridge of the mountain of a Polish nobleman, came before the Commissioners to make good his claim to fifteen cents, the price charged for a "Peter" by Captain Watson Walker Watson, a merchant on the Morningside frontage of the Lake.

The complainant (Mr. Coman) Signor Boconcing, had from all the previous circumstances of the case, forgotten both the carried away from whom evident he had the misfortune not to know or not the present indecent term of "Peter" for a portmanteau.

Signor Boconcing, it appeared, was a peripatetic professor of the Fine Arts, and had come to New York public-house for the purpose of circumventing the cunning instincts of the Yankees, and of using them as subservient agents for a certain pet hobby. In pursuit of his object he stepped into the emporium of the Vulcan's Head coal dealer (meaning Mr. Watson Walker), and "operatives," interested in the coal trade, usually resembling Mr. Watson Walker, Messrs. Hervey and Perkins, he mistook at the nature of his profession, and asked him to point out a man whom he could get was eating, who offered him a shilling to take his likeness, this now he consented to augment to fifteen pence, provided he would throw in the blue velvet bonnet Watson Walker, he said, he only wore on grand occasions, and which was not a "Peter" at all, "portrait" was finished, but the defendant was so much annoyed with the professor's request that he would not have it, not yet a "darken piece" for the Artist's trouble.

The defendant was called on by the Court to state his reasons for refusing to pay.

Vy vas I to pay? Vy, Vasher, my reasons is dere here.—That are every chance since the evidence I was a-going to say, and I see it wrong, and I'd have my say drawed. Vell, me Lord, being a little "humpy," and thinking a sit down vas the best, I told him I'd give him a "Peter" for a shilling, and he vas to throw in the blue part of worsted breeches as I'd got at home. Vell, me Lord, he vas to have a "Peter" for a shilling, and he vas not "job on it, but held intent phenomenon under No Peter Lazarus.

I'v laine read the complaint and the name as I can transed was Thomas Lazarus.

Vere is the difference in the two—a chalkvare? Vell, me Lords, he goes to vork like a Beaton, and clays like him, he vas a-going to make a "Peter" for me, and it more likenest the head of a bull with the bellyache.

The defendant—Vell, me Lords, and I says, "Dat's not my likeness, for dere could be no doubt that it was for the defendant.

The Commissioners were all opinion that the portrait was a good one, and different from the defendant's countenance.

"Dere is like me, said the defendant. Vy, lookee here, he's drawed me with a bunch of vaglants sticking out of my pockets.

A few words more, said the accused arrest, I'll submit a to any gentleman as is a judge of the "Fine Arts," whether I'm not entitled to have my money back again.

Vech sends, vy, I never vas no noble Venus I never had none, and how can dat here be like me? said the complainant.

The Commissioners admitted the premises, but declared the contentment and being of opinion that the fit from plaintiff to defendant was not complete, and awarded that sum and the costs to him.

Mister Walker then counted out the money, and laid them down one by one, with the expression of countenance of a man submitting to have so many teeth drawn.—*London paper.*

A Double Feat.—A pair of cadets were taken alive in a shrimp net, in the Cape Fear river, near Fort Johnston, N. C., in August, 1834, and presented to Professor Sullivan. One of them is three feet and a half the other two and a half inches long, including the tail. The former is of a dark brown color, and of a ferocious appearance. They are connected in the manner of the Siamese twins, from the back of the head, to which is marked by a dark streak, at the line of union. The remainder of the former, otherwise, and the other is the same as that of the lady. The mouths, and eyes are perfect in each fish, but on which among the remainder an appearance as one can see the skeleton, the connecting tenement was found to be hollow. Nothing remained in the body of the fish passing through from one to the other. The operation was performed by a gentleman of this city, with the scissor and a spear of grass drawn from a green plant, but there was no appearance of the entrance of one substance into the system of the other. At the time of the infatuation was less than one tenth of an inch in its widest part, and gradually tapered off to the tail. The trunk of one fish to the other, it was three inches, and in the water, where the largest fish was in an natural position, the small one could, by the length and elasticity of his skin, swim as nearly the same position. It was not ascertained whether they were of different sexes, or of the same.

Two men had the same idea in existence, it is probable they were of nigh on equal one and strength, but one person of better fortune, or possessing more ingenuity and industry, than the other, gained a trifling superiority, which he improved to increase the disparity, and by pushing his extended wealth in advances of the other, secured the obedience and toast of the food for himself. Yet, though he probably lacked the inconvenience of his companion, and wished the "marriage for eat a-longer," he exhibited great reluctance to "breakfast half," and could not aid it without *swallowing himself.*—*Letter in Sullivan's Jour.*

The Mothers of Washington and Byron.

"A good boy generally makes a good man," said the mother of Washington; "George was always a good boy." Here we see one great secret of his greatness. George Washington had a mother who made him a good boy, and instilled into his heart those principles which reared him to be the benefactor of his country, and one of the brightest ornaments of the world. The mother of Washington, as entitled to a nation's gratitude. She taught him the virtues of obedience and moral courage and truth. She in a great measure formed the character of the hero and the statesman. Byron, on the other hand, had a mother who taught her plaintiff boy to govern himself, and thus was he prepared for the brilliant career of recklessness which he afterwards pursued. We are indebted to Lord Byron for the following sketch. We are no less indebted to him for the gift of his unnatural mother. Had she been a weak and indulgent and sensible parent, the unchecked energies of Washington might have elevated him to the throne of a tyrant, or, to adopt Goethe's idea, might have created a character of the most diabolical cast. Happily for us, and for the world, his mother was a woman of sense and virtue, and she was enabled to govern him with the utmost ease. She was not a woman of learning, but she was a woman of good sense, and of a strong mind. Her husband died when she was young, and left her with several children to bring up. She was left in a small, or rather a large estate, which she managed herself, and managed well. She was a woman of great firmness, and of unbending integrity